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Illustrated Vineland

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# Illustrated Vineland



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# *Illustrated*

# *Vineland*

BY

D. O. KELLOGG.

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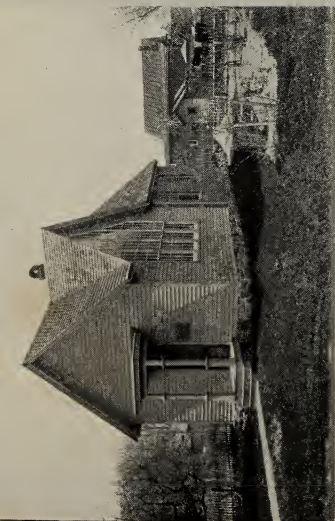
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HISTORICAL SOCIETY HALL  
FLORAL HALL



N. J. CENTRAL R. R. STATION  
WEST JERSEY AND SEASIDE R. R. STATION





## *ILLUSTRATED VINELAND.*

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### NATURAL FEATURES OF SOUTH JERSEY.

**A** BELT of green sand marls crosses the state of New Jersey near the surface, or exposed, from Raritan Bay to the Delaware River below Camden. It is a geological boundary between North and South Jersey. Below this belt are deeper strata of marl sands extending far into Cumberland and Atlantic Counties. These strata are separated by beds of clay, the clay often mixed with heavy deposits of silica, but often again so free from admixture as to furnish material for the manufacturers of builder's and fire brick, of drainage pipes, and of pottery. The upper stratum of sand crops out along the valleys in beds of the purest glass sand ; a circumstance which gave rise to one of the earliest and largest of the industries of the region. Above the upper clay level there lies a subsoil of red gravelly loam from ten to sixty feet in thickness, variously called drift, or yellow-gravel. This gravel is composed of quartz pebbles and feldspathic rock, in places concreted into free ironstone. Through these porous formations percolates the softest water, obtainable at depths of from twenty to thirty feet, even at the higher elevations, while deeper still a perfect water streams southerly, reached by driven or artesian wells.

It will be seen therefore, that South Jersey is a submarine formation, covered by gravel deposited here by the river currents and tides. All of the formations men-

tioned are colored in most places with oxide of iron, and so abundant is it in the lower marls that springs starting there bring it to the surface, where it is deposited as bog-iron in swamps and the channels of sluggish streams. As late as 1830 the smelting of this iron was extensively carried on, and some furnaces are still standing in Monmouth County.

The surface of the uplands is gently rolling with a gradual sloping towards the sea on the east, and on the west towards the Delaware River and Bay. The aspect of the open country will remind one of the prairies west of the Mississippi. Within the memory of living men the greater part of this region was covered with the second forest growths that come in after the primeval trees have fallen under the axe. The humus of organic products thus created has mingled with marly sands to make the soil of the uplands, in which the chemist, C. I. Jackson, of Boston, found all the necessary ingredients for vegetation. The recent forests were chiefly formed of varieties of cedars, pines and oaks. It is necessary to know this much in order to understand some of the peculiarities of the Vineland area.

Agriculturally the subsoil is so porous that the roots of plants penetrate it deeply in search of moisture, and in droughts cultivation sets up a capillary ascent of the water and brings it to the vegetation. When lands with a clay subsoil, even where the loam is deep and rich, are parched and cracked because the rains are withheld, and the sere foliage begins to fall, this region retains its verdancy. With diligent cultivation it is a farmer's paradise in drought.

The roads of the uplands of South Jersey are remarkable. Because the surface is so nearly level they are without steep or tiresome hills, and the track does not wash, a fact much to be appreciated by bicyclers and

horses. But more than this, the gravel subsoil described is a natural Macadamized foundation. The drainage is so perfect that the rain water of even protracted storms disappears from the surface in a few hours after the clouds have dispersed. Moreover, this foundation is of adamantine hardness, and with the infiltration of lime would turn to stone. These roads are cheaply made and kept in order. It is only necessary to turn the underlying gravel at the sides on the top of the road and roll it down, and but little subsequent care is necessary. This region is the resort of bicyclers, and thither they come from the city to make their century runs. All of the 175 miles of streets and roads in Vineland are of this character, and it is estimated that in 1897 there were 1800 wheels owned by its residents ; a proportion probably exceeded nowhere in the United States.

To this natural drainage, combined with the rare purity of the air, is due the entire exemption of the people from malarial diseases. They are not known here, except as some invalid comes to shake off his agues and fevers. Many have come for that purpose and are not disappointed. Speaking of the "rapid absorption" of the rainfall, by which it is "conducted away through subterranean channels," a physician of long experience and accurate observation has written, "As a result, we escape those conditions under which, according to the popular theory, deleterious miasmatic exhalations are generated. At all events, *not a single case of intermittent fever, that baneful malady of the South and West, has ever originated in Vineland.*"

## CLIMATE.

THE meteorological facts compiled in this chapter rest upon the reports of the State Geological survey.

The southern part of the state has an average height of 200 feet above-sea level along the divide between the Atlantic Ocean and the Delaware River. The surface is gently rolling to hilly and the elevations have no measurable effect upon the temperature. The prevailing west and southwest winds as they sweep across the Bay, are, no doubt, slightly cooled by it in the summer and autumn months, while later in the season the presence of such a body of water tends to raise the temperature. The seasons are  $1^{\circ}$  to  $3^{\circ}$  warmer than at Newark, N. J. The greatest difference is in winter, and this is due to the equalizing effects of nearness to the open sea. During fifteen years of consecutive observation, there were eight of them when there were no frosts in April. Of the other seven there was frost on an average of three days. All the southern counties of the state have a somewhat southern flora, and this more pronounced as the Delaware Bay is approached. Cotton has been raised in Vineland, and the evergreen Chinese box (*Euonymus japonica*) flourishes out of doors.

The average annual rainfall at Vineland is 48.27 inches. The highest monthly precipitation occurs in August, when the average is 6.09; the lowest in April, and is 3.12. By seasons the excess is in winter and spring.

Observations of temperature for a period of twenty years, show that Vineland's isothermal line passes near Washington, across West Virginia into Kentucky, and then westerly near Cincinnati, but the heated terms are shorter and the nights cooler at this than at other points on this line. Vineland is in lat.  $39^{\circ} 29'$  and long.  $75^{\circ} 01'$  or nearly on the meridian at which standard time is changed. Its mean temperature by seasons is

Spring  $50.58^{\circ}$ .

Summer  $74.73^{\circ}$

Autumn  $55.20^{\circ}$

Winter  $32.87^{\circ}$

The mean for the year is  $53.24^{\circ}$  The winter mean is hardly  $2^{\circ}$  below that of Baltimore. In extreme annual range of thermometer the variation is  $14^{\circ}$  less than at West Point and about the same as at Baltimore.

Very few are the spots on the globe where the climate conditions are more conducive to comfort and health. Not until after Vineland had been founded was it discovered that Atlantic City was one of the finest winter sanitariums in the land; an especially equable resort for persons suffering from pulmonary troubles. Owing to this discovery, a seaside resort that thirty years ago was surrendered to care-takers in the winter has grown to have a permanent population of 18,000, most of them concerned with considerations of health. It is now alleged by scientific officers of the state that Cape May County is not a whit behind Atlantic City in salubrity. and if possible has a still more equable climate. The fame of this has led to the lining of the whole shore between these cities with summer resorts. But Vineland, from its inland conditions, has still higher claims, such as belong to Lakewood. An eminent Philadelphia physician once averred that he had discovered the sanitary worth of both Lakewood and Vineland, and there was

no choice on that score between them.

Dr. John Ingram, who came to Vineland in 1865 to escape the asthma, which he had contracted in the army, and became eminent for the accuracy of his scientific observations, found Vineland notably salubrious for people suffering *tubercular consumption*, *pneumonia*, *cholera infantum*, *dysentery* and *rheumatism*. A writer in the *Medical Times* says: 'South Jersey has become so well known through the country—particularly in New England and New York—as a desirable place of residence for sufferers from pulmonary complaints and asthma, that two large settlements—Vineland is one—have been formed largely of persons seeking this favorable climate for relief. My attention was first called to these facts in 1863-4, while examining drafted men and volunteers, as examining surgeon for the army. \* \* Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are relieved and frequently cured by a residence of persons in South Jersey. \* \* It is a matter of remark by those coming to this part of the State, that,—sick or well—they eat more, sleep better and feel stronger than elsewhere.' All these medical testimonies are authenticated by the experience of hundreds who have come to Vineland, some as invalids, many as pleasure seekers, to whom the invigoration of the place was a surprise.





RESIDENCE OF C. K. LANDIS, LANDIS AVENUE AND BOULEVARD



LANDIS AVENUE, WEST FROM COLUMBIA AVENUE



## ORIGINAL CONDITION.

VINELAND was not at first the legal title of any political area, but the prophetic name of a large tract of land that became the property of one man. The name was extended as he added to this estate. From the principal railroad station the sea is distant 28 miles to the east, and Delaware Bay 18 miles to the south. By rail Philadelphia is 34 miles away, Bridgeton 12 miles, and Millville nearly 6 miles. Of seaside resorts Ocean City is 51 miles away; Cape May, 47; Holly Beach, 45; Wildwood, 44; Atlantic City, 39; and Sea Isle, 35: while the famous resorts of gunners and amateur fishermen are Anglesea, 43 miles away; Corson's Inlet, 44 miles; Avalon, 39 miles; and Maurice River Cove, a place renowned for its oysters, 22 miles.

The Vineland tract, while lying for the most part in Cumberland County, also stretches into Atlantic and Gloucester Counties. It comprises 35,000 acres and is bounded on the west by Maurice River, a stream that has on it several developed water-powers, notably a fine pond for bathing, fishing and boating at Willow Grove on the north-west, and the largest artificial lake in New Jersey, Union Mill Pond, the head of which lies near the South Vineland line. Both these ponds are resorts of picnic parties. From Maurice River to Tuckahoe Road, the eastern boundary, Landis Avenue stretches midway across the tract for ten miles. Nearly two miles east of Maurice River eight miles of the track of the West Jersey

and Seashore R. R. run at right angles to this avenue, 8° east of north, through Vineland. On it are the villages of North and South Vineland.

Five small tributaries of the river rise on the tract; the Manaway at the north line; the Blackwater, the longest of all and having an eight mile course; the tiny Robin; and, crossing the railroad a mile above South Vineland, the Parvin Branches. In East Vineland is the Panther Branch, which receives the confluent waters of two small streams where it enters the Manantico River near the southern line of the tract. These streams are called "branches," and, until they were cleared up, drained very considerable cedar swamps. At the Baptist Church on Landis Ave. the elevation is 118 feet above mean tide; at the railroad stations it is 97 feet at North Vineland, 109.9 at Vineland, and 93.5 at South Vineland. East of Vineland the drainage is by the Great Egg Harbor and the Tuckahoe Rivers into the Atlantic. The average slope of the land is nine feet to the mile; a descent which renders these streams available for the creation of water-power.

In 1861 the tract described was a second growth of a wilderness of cedars, pines, oaks, and coppice. It was an Eden for birds, as well as for gnats and mosquitoes. The red deer had runways through the woods; the opossum dozed in the branches; the grey fox prowled in the underbrush; some belated brown bears had not yet left their coverts here; the mink and the otter could be trapped on the streams. To this day hunters come to pursue game like this in the unreclaimed wilderness over towards Tuckahoe, and the more skilful do not go away with empty bags. In the open season the tract is shot over for quail, rabbits, squirrels, coons, and opossums.

On the northern edge of this wilderness there were the hamlets of Pleasantville, Forest Grove and Buena

Vista, going from west to east. From a score of cabins or huts of native wood-choppers and charcoal-burners, smoke curled among the trees. The principal clearing was the farm of Andrew Sharp, on Main near Park Ave. It was reached by a half-stumped wagon track from the railroad, called Maul's Bridge Road. Sharp had been sent hither by Richard D. Wood, a large land owner, to test the agricultural capabilities of the place.

Three highways crossed the tract ; Malaga Road on the west, which was the turnpike from Camden to Millville, and on it was a small tavern near the present Oak Road, where the stages sometimes called ; Main Avenue, (then called Horse Bridge Road, from a tradition that there was mired and lost on it a horse belonging to a fleeing part of Cornwallis's army in 1776, when his Hessians were driven by Washington from Trenton), connecting Millville with Williamstown in Gloucester County ; and Lincoln Avenue running obliquely from Millville to Buena Vista. These, in improved condition, are still fine rural thoroughfares. It is interesting to know that the tavern referred to came to be the property of the Norwegian novelist and professor, Hjalmar H. Boyesen, and there his venerable father, a retired army officer under King Oscar I., died in 1896.

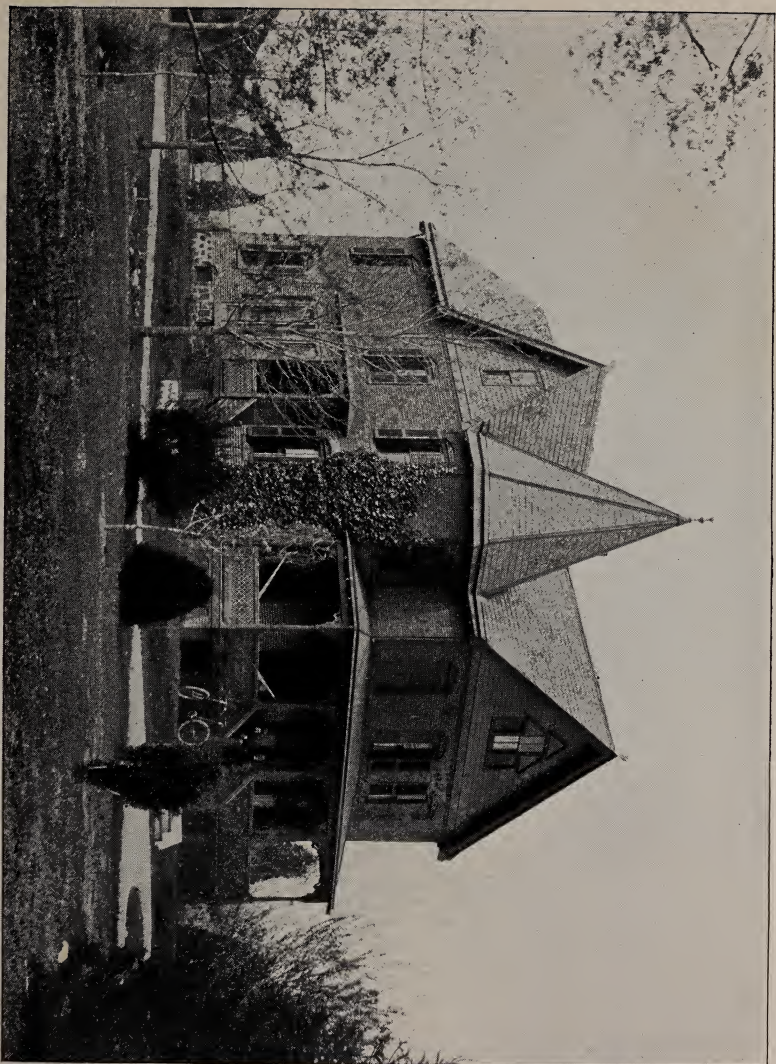
The railroad already spoken of was, in 1861, an independent and recent line named from its *termini* the "Millville and Glassboro R. R." It was twenty-two miles long, had been built and equipped at a cost of \$188-000 by owners of adjoining lands, and it connected with the Philadelphia and Bridgeton road at Glassboro. A short spur of a mile and a half ran to Wilson's Mill at Forest Grove and furnished the only station on the tract. The road was operated by four lessees, one of whom, Stephen A. Garrison of Millville, was general superintendent, another was machinist, a third conductor,

while the fourth, George Chew, was locomotive engineer, baggage-master and freight office. This office was furnished with a tin box containing unpaid bills of lading, and once a fortnight Chew visited the patrons of the road with his box, to collect dues. In 1863 the road became a part of the West Jersey Company's system.

Of the tract now described much was held in large lots by old South Jersey families, as the Elmers, Nixons, Garrisons and Moores, some having acquired it by inheritance and some to secure wood and charcoal. The greater part of it was owned by Richard D. Wood of Philadelphia, who received it from his brother.



RESIDENCE OF B. F. LADD, LANDIS AND COLUMBIA AVENUES



RESIDENCE OF R. P. FELLOWS, EIGHTH AND PLUM STREETS





## THE PLANNING.

CHARLES K. Landis, born in Philadelphia, bred to the law, pract. ced in conveyancing, engaged in 1857 with R. J. Byrnes in founding the rural town of Ham-monton, Atlantic County, where he proved the agricul-tural capabilities of the uplands of Southern Jersey. At twenty-eight years of age he had obtained control of 35,000 acres, of which 22,000 came from Richard D. Wood, and he proceeded to put into execution a well-matured scheme of developmeut and settlement. His purpose he has thus averred, "I proposed to build up a city which would be filled with manufactories, shops, and stores for mercantile purposes, and halls for public recreation, and private residences, and surround this mile square of city, as far as the boundaries of the land would reach, with farms, gardens, orchards and vineyards.

Vineland enjoys the rare experience of being a suc-cessful community wrought out on a prescribed plan. The venture was purely a business one, and if any aes-thetic duty or moral restraint were imposed on his colonist Mr. Landis looked to success to prove its sagacity. He knew that his profit lay in the welfare of the settler. As an absolute proprietor he was able to impose his require-ments by embodying them in his contract to convey titles to lands.

Every purchaser, whether of town lot or of farm, agreed to enter upon and improve it within a year. The building was of less account than residence and cultiva-

tion, and, at the outset, some dwellings went up on the best streets that were only newer and cleaner than the huts of the wood-choppers that they displaced.

In the city reserve no dwelling could stand within twenty feet of the dedicated street line, and on farms every building must be seventy-five feet back from the road. Settlers engaged to plant trees along the highways, and where the street was very wide to plant them in double rows, and they further undertook to seed the space in front of their buildings and two and a half acres to grass.

Surface treatment of sewage under the inspection of a health patrol was ordained, and no cesspool was lawful where its contents could contaminate the subterranean flow of water. Water-tight receptacles of earth, closets were made auxiliary to the frequent stated removal of their contents, and their utilization in innocuous form as fertilizers.

It was also a part of the founder's policy to permit no speculation in unimproved lands. He proclaimed a fixed price for them, from which no deviation was permitted. Under such a system no interloper could hope to succeed in selling wild lands above his prices, and so strongly did the first settlers approve this policy that they would tolerate no real estate agency in Vineland but the proprietor's.

The center of the intersection of Landis Ave. and the railroad is the center of the original city plot. The railroad track is the center of a Boulevard 200 feet wide running across Vineland. The square mile which Landis Ave. bisects at right angles to the railroad, is bounded by Park Ave. on the north and Chestnut Ave. on the south, and by East and West Avenues. Each of the avenues named is 100 feet wide, lined with double rows of shade trees on either side, between which the sidewalk runs like a ribbon between strips of green sward. This area is subdivided by minor streets sixty feet wide, each with



RESIDENCE OF P. P. BAKER, LANDIS AVENUE AND EIGHTH STREET



RESIDENCE OF REV. J. A. KINGSBURY, LANDIS AVENUE, NEAR EAST





RESIDENCE OF D. F. MORRILL, EAST AVENUE AND PEACH STREET



HOUSE OF R. C. SOUDER, EIGHTH AND MONTROSE STREETS



a row of trees lining the roadway on both sides. There are three numbered streets on each side of the Boulevard, Second, Third and Fourth being on the west, and Sixth, Seventh and Eighth on the east. The cross streets going north from Landis Ave. are Wood, Plum, Pear, of which the western half is given up to the track of the Central R. R. of New Jersey, and Peach; going south they are Elmer, Grape, Moutrose, Almond, Quince and Cherry. The effect of spaciousness on all the avenues and streets is well-nigh doubled by the twenty feet of green swards, usually set with trees and shrubbery, between the buildings and the streets. The dedication of the still wider seventy-five foot strips between the country roads and their buildings, to lawn and foliage and hedges, renders the views along those highways still more park-like and beautiful.

Lands adjacent to the city plot are intersected by roads a half mile apart, except that east of Main Ave. they are usually a mile apart. They are at right angles to each other, except that Main and Lincoln Aves. diverge towards the east as they run northerly. Myrtle Ave., State Street and Columbia Ave. are streets running south from Landis Ave. beyond East Ave. and parallel to it. The ground here has been plotted comparatively recently into town lots by their owners.

In 1885 Mr. Landis bought 3500 acres of wild land east of the Panther Creek and annexed it under the name of New Italy to the Vineland settlement. The names of the roads here remind one of the land of Dante and Petrarch. The central road has two bronze monuments resting on native ironstone pedestals placed half a mile apart; one representing a panther, and the other being a female figure of Cornucopia. This district is devoted to Italian colonization. In this new area one may see the process of Vineland's settlement renewed, from the cabin

on the unstumped clearing to the porchless frame house won by the thrifty cultivation of the soil.

In the northeast corner of the junction of Park Ave. and the Boulevard is a tract of forty-five acres which the founder dedicated to the purposes of a public park. On it is a fine growth of indigenous pines zealously preserved from the vandal axes of the improvers and timber-hungers. Otherwise the natural growths have been displaced by deciduous trees, firs and transplanted shrubbery. Good roads wind under the shade and along the glades of this grassy pleasure ground.

Siloam Cemetery, originally a plot of fifteen acres given by the founder to a society for mortuary rites, lies on Valley north of Park Ave. The art of the landscape gardener has traced its paths and roads, enclosed it with a flourishing hedge of spruce, shaded it with groups of trees and adorned it with flowering shrubs. There are here some fine specimens of sculpture and architecture. In 1870 another cemetery of ten acres was opened on Malaga road, and it took its name of Oak Hill from the native trees that cover its hillsides. It is southwest from the Borough.

For the promotion of public spirit and civic pride the founder stimulated the celebration of holidays and there were four characteristic of Vineland, of which two are still observed, but hardly with their pristine life. These are the fourth of July and the eighth of August, or the anniversary of the founding of the settlement. Those which have fallen into disuse are the annual fair and the founder's Christmas reception. The early celebrations of the anniversary were memorable for their festival character. They were open-air affairs and took place in the Park, where addresses were delivered, often by eminent visitors, and they were duly reported by metropolitan newspapers. At the 12th anniversary the New York

*Herald* estimated that 12,000 persons assembled to listen to the speeches. The founder's receptions ceased in 1876. His house was open till then on Christmas day to all Vinelanders of every age, and many visitors also attended these receptions.

Another element of the problem must be noted. There was not in the Vineland enterprise a single factor that would bring to its infant nursing men of wealth. The place was to be built by those who should make wealth out of the soil and who had thews for work. The proprietor had an immense estate that he wished to make a fortune from, and the only practicable way to do this was to put toilers on it in due proportion of farmers, artisans and traders. If the place became beautiful and prosperous, men of independent fortune would come to enjoy it in due time. But work was the key to success at first. Hence, land was put at low prices on easy terms, say \$150 for a city lot, farm lands at \$20 and \$25 an acre, in three annual installments. On such terms a family with \$200 or \$300 could begin. But it was further desirable that there should grow up a community cheerful and united, enthusiastic for Vineland, loyal to its welfare, home-loving, living amid evidences of taste and beauty, and by them growing in refinement and culture.

This was the horoscope the founder cast for Vineland, and it has so far fulfilled the forecast that Vineland, magnificent in its foliage, canopied by tender skies as soft and clear as Athena from the Acropolis saw kissing the Aegean sea, enchanting in the colors that brighten its scenery, has become one of the loveliest of sylvan owns. These woodland beauties have been confirmed to it as a ceaseless heritage by a decision of the State Supreme Court so late as 1894, to the effect that neither private nor official hand could touch the trees once dedicated to the general use. Nor has Vineland gained this beauty for

herself alone. Her example has transformed South Jersey

“Go make thy garden fair as thou can'st;  
Thou workest never alone,  
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine  
Will see it and mend his own.”





RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. LEACH, LANDIS AVENUE, NEAR EAST



GAGE HOMESTEAD, LANDIS AND EAST AVENUES





RESIDENCE OF O. H. ADAMS, M. D., SIXTH STREET, ABOVE LANDIS AVENUE



RESIDENCE OF E. A. PIERCE, ELMER STREET, EAST OF SEVENTH

## BEGINNINGS.

EIGHTEEN days after McDowell's defeat at Bull Run, that is on the 8th of August 1861, Mr. Landis came upon the Vineland tract with his workmen to begin his settlement. The engineer drove a stake between the rails of the railroad track to mark the centre of the town plot, and Mr. Landis began the clearing by cutting down the first tree. The lookers-on thought the man "out of his mind"; the natives regarded the enterprise as a Yankee innovation menacing their customs and invading their peace; the sceptical choppers counselled each other to be sure to get their pay on Saturday night.

Labor for the work of felling trees, grubbing stumps, ditching and bridging was furnished by the inhabitants. These were an ignorant set, living in hired cabins with dirt floors, earning fifty cents a day, which were paid in orders on some Millville store where pork, meal and whiskey could be had. There were about twenty-five families of this sort on the tract. With the first gang employed no agreement as to wages was made and they apparently expected to be paid at the customary rates in the wonted orders. Great was their surprise on Saturday evening to receive a gold dollar each, gold being then at a small premium. One man objected to taking money, saying he did not know what to do with it. But it was part of the founder's plan not to degrade but to advance labor and inculcate habits of thrift. If labor were de-

pressed how could he expect workmen to come here? Moreover, with these men he could give an object lesson as to the significance of Vineland.

As soon as a few days of experience had shown who were industrious and reliable workmen they were called together, urged to save their earnings, offered contracts for ten acres of land at \$20 an acre and an advance for building cheap homes, payment to be made in monthly installments, and deeds in fee-simple to follow on the completion of the payments. Most of the family men accepted the terms, clearing their land at odd hours and on holidays and putting in crops in the following spring. Of this experiment the founder has written, "This was the nucleus of the Settlement, and the way I solved the labor question. I will remark that every one of these men succeeded and got his deed, and there was not one of them with whom I had any trouble."

The first station in Vineland was a platform on the south side of Landis Ave., and from there a path was blazed out to Andrew Sharp's farm, where the proprietor established a land-office and a post-office of which he took charge in person. In his employment was one Orrin Packard, and he removed a cabin from the northeast corner of Main and Maple Aves., where Pardon Gifford's fine farm now is, and remodeled the structure into what soon became known as "Packard's Hotel." On the old site there was erected a frame house for George L. Post, a retired sea captain, whose name Maple Ave., perpetuated until the town authorities changed it some years later. This was the first new house built in the Settlement. The first man to purchase a farm was an English cap-maker, named J. G. Colson, and he located ten acres on the west side of Boulevard near Wheat Road. This purchase was made 24th Oct., or just eleven weeks after the ever-memorable first stake was driven

The next year Mr. Landis built a plain timber school house on the site now occupied by the Grove House and employed a teacher at his expense until there were enough settlers and pupils to organize a school district. In this house Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians and Spiritualists held their religious services in succession until such time as they were able to provide better accommodations for themselves. The old yellow school-house has disappeared, but it was the religious as well as the scholastic cradle of Vineland. This year about thirty families settled on the tract, the greater part of them purchasing farms preferably to city lots. Among them were J. C. Fuller from California, who opened a general store at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Landis Ave., and Chester P. Davis of Vermont, who erected on the opposite north corner "Davis's Hotel." This was a small one story affair with battened sides, which soon gave place to a more commodious building. The original structure was given to the Historical Society and removed to the lots on Wood St., donated by the founder. In it the post-office and Mr. Landis's quarters were established as soon as it was fit for occupancy.



## SETTLING A POLICY.

THE year 1865 was one of great activity. New comers were constantly arriving and roads and avenues were extended in every direction. There were 369 purchases of real estate recorded for this twelvemonth. In it, too, occurred the first birth and the first death of the colony. William C. Richardson was born, 16th January, and received from the founder a suitably engraved silver cup to commemorate this distinction. On the 31st March Hezekiah Davis died at the age of 59, and was buried in his own lot on Landis Ave.

Then Church Societies, Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal, were organized in 1863. With the Historical and Antiquarian and the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies the practice began of founding all sorts of associations, industrial, entertaining, instructive and provident, which has been highly characteristic of Vineland. The Magnolia House for public entertainment of guests was completed in this year. It was a three-storied frame hotel overlooking the railroad station, and now, in a remodeled form, is the residence of Mr. Landis.

It was the comfortable custom of the primitive South Jersey farmer to turn his live-stock out to graze. The law permitted it, and those who did not care to pasture their neighbor's cows on their young oats and orchard twigs, or to supply swine-wallows in their gardens, were expected to enclose their lands with fences.



Vineland proposed to abolish fences, except for ornamental purposes, and it resolved also to keep its way side trees from the prehensile tongues of half-tamed cattle. The two schemes, the nomadic and agricultural were incompatible, and, as neither side thought of yielding, the "Bovine War" came on. As the new colonists cleared away the native coppice and substituted therefor fields of grain and rows of berries and vegetables, these savory pastures drew the cattle from the woods to their gardens. They then formed themselves into a "Cattle League," the business of which was to persuade the original inhabitants to "keep up" their live-stock, that is, to fence it in rather than to put others to the trouble of fencing it out. Remonstrances were lost upon the native mind, strong in its sense of prescriptive right. Then it happened that some wandering cows did not come home to be milked and the owners had to go in search of them. Usually they found them, but their milking days were over. They were not even fit for the butcher, because that functionary's work had been anticipated. The owners were furious; they would make reprisals; they "breathed out threatenings and slaughter." Still, every now and then some poor cow was found dead in a swamp, or asleep endlessly in the underbrush, until the more prudent natives thought it better to keep their animals at home than to have them melt away before some stealthy rifle. All this went on in 1863. The settlers stood upon a law that was passed for Vineland, requiring owners of animals to keep them from depredating upon the lands of other people. They first caused the law to be obeyed, and then it soon came to be approved, even by those who at first most opposed it. The absence of farm fences is now the rule in South Jersey, as it is in the prairie states of the West, and, aside from the

economy of it, the practice adds greatly to the beauty of the landscape.

Some American towns have begun about a cross-roads tavern, but the tavern has also kept many a town from growing at all. From the start Vineland would have none of it. "I introduced the principle [of local option]" wrote its founder "because, in cool abstract thought, I considered it to be vital to the success of my Settlement." The time had now come in which the people would show how local option would work. Early in the summer of 1863, it was rumored about that a corner grocer, named Rollins, was selling whiskey to boys and wood-choppers. Great was the consternation of the people. They gathered at the school house, where Sarah Pearson voiced the passionate fear of the women and Mr. Landis the resolution of the men. Rollins came, too, and was defiant. He faced an angered crowd with his license from the United States, and told the people he would persist in his authorized lawful traffic. He would give no promise to desist, he said, and went home. In the street the citizens gathered again; they marched in a body to Rollins's door and renewed their demand. Alarmed now at the determination of those who confronted him and by the desertion of those who had backed him, he agreed to stop this business. Soon after he sold out and moved away.

Nearly thirty years after, when Leon Abbett was governor and the brewers of Essex and Hudson Counties had captured the legislature in 1890, Commissioners were appointed in every county of the state authorized to grant licenses to sell liquor at their discretion, if the local authorities had failed to do so. Already Bridgeton and Millville had become strictly prohibitive of the traffic. The Cumberland County Commissioners granted a number of licenses in those cities and had the temerity to



EAST AVENUE, SOUTH FROM PARK AVENUE





BAKER HOUSE, S. R. FOWLER, PROPRIETOR

issue one for Vineland. The Vineland licensee came on to see what he could do for his brewers, but he never opened his bar, having learned that it would not be a safe experiment. At the earliest moment the obnoxious saloons of the other two cities were closed in obedience to the wishes of the citizens.

On Rollins's retirement from the field, the people organized to prevent the sale of intoxicating drink in Vineland, and, at their request, a law was passed, especially for Vineland, requiring a vote to be taken at every annual election on the subject of license, and every year, whether in township or borough, the people have refused with almost complete unanimity to permit the opening of a bar.

Two phases of the land agency question arose in 1863. Men appeared in the town who called themselves "Regulators." Their object seems to have been to catch the visitors called to Vineland by Mr. Landis's advertising and, by defaming him and his enterprize, to deter them from investing here and to win them to buy in adjoining towns. They put out tooters at Camden to waylay Vineland passengers and divert them to other places. Capt. A. P. Wilson was a vigorous opponent of these men, doing his best to drive them from the town. It is a coincidence suggestive of revenge that his house was burned down and one of the leading "Regulators" shortly afterwards disappeared.

The other phase of the land trouble was the opening by Alexander Cole of a real estate agency. Cole had been dismissed from Mr. Landis's employment, and in a mood of retaliation he opened an agency to sell lands in Franklinville and adjacent towns, if possible to those who came to Vineland to settle. His tactics were essentially those of the "Regulators." These movements were met by the citizens, who felt that their and Mr. Landis's



interests were one, with the organization of a large Vigilance Committee to suppress such practises, as well as to support the enforcement of the law against disorder and crime. The meeting appointing the Committee, which was very large, unanimously resolved to discountenance all "second-hand" land-offices and to support the founder's monopoly for two years. The Committee bought out Cole's office and interest and he moved away.

Mr. Landis was spending \$30,000 a year advertising his colony and alluring visitors here, literally by the thousands. Then interlopers wished to profit by his enterprise, and, snatching his customers from the founder's hands at his very door, turn them to their own uses. When the settlement had progressed so that the colonizers either had a fee-simple in their property or an equity in their contracts to sell, the founder welcomed new agents as workers in aid of his interests, but the community were still reluctant to tolerate the second-hand offices. They succeeded in closing such an office opened by one Johnson from Maryland in 1865, and bought out another in 1866 started by Hall and Brands, who shortly after left town.

## TWO YEARS OF PROGRESS.

THERE were five hundred new buildings erected in 1864 and 5000 acres of land were under cultivation; but this gain was greatly exceeded in the next twelvemonth, when 5500 colonists were on the ground, 1400 properties sold, and 1000 building contracts made. Thus was Vineland established as a permanent body politic.

In the former year Vineland exchanged its platform station for a two-storied stone building, a rough stuccoed affair, but characteristic of that era of railway stations. As an inducement to its construction Mr. Landis leased for five years the second floor as a room to be used for public meetings, and, under the name of "Union Hall", it figured largely in the public life, till, in 1884, the old structure was replaced by the present brick station, with its long covered walk and bright waiting rooms.

How near to primitive conditions the settlement still was in 1864, is shown by the alarm over a fire in the woods that broke out in the spring. It swept over the Park, crossed Park Ave., and was eating its way towards the Presbyterian Church when it was arrested by the frontier process of back-firing; and so no buildings were destroyed.

President Lincoln's first order for the conscription of soldiers was in 1863, and 21 men were the quota of Vineland. The next year came a demand for 72 more recruits.

Had these men been drafted the hardship would have fallen very unequally. Fathers would have been taken from their families, and men would have been torn from their newly ploughed fields when neglect of them would have been ruinous. It was resolved to avoid a draft by filling the quota with voluntary substitutes, and the business was entrusted to a committee consisting of John Kandle, W. A. House, Henry E. Thayer and W. H. O. Gwynneth. Bounties were paid of \$500 under the first call for men, and of \$700 under the second. The total sum of \$61,900 was raised by bonding the town. This year the Union League was formed to support the government in the war, Hon. P. Ludlam of Bridgeton installing the first members.

Agriculture was now flourishing and productive. It was time to give an impulse to manufacturers. In 1865 Mr. Landis began the erection of a stone-mill at the corner of Sixth and Quince streets, reached by a railroad siding. To it he soon added a large two storied frame structure. These buildings were furnished with steam-power and shafting, were divided into suitable rooms, and were let out at a low rental, sometimes at none at all, to those who would undertake to introduce a new industry.

"The old stone mill" stands deserted to-day, but it was the cradle of many a manufacture. Shoes, buttons, gloves, straw-hats, fruit canning, and pocket-books, were among the earlier enterprises of the mill.

The bulk of farm produce was necessarily sent away to Philadelphia and New York, but the farmers relied upon the local merchants to obtain their supplies. Complaints arose among the former that local prices were high and goods inferior compared with those in Philadelphia, with transportation charges added. It also appeared that in barter the farmers did not obtain for their grain, poultry, eggs or other small produce, what it would have brought



WALLSHOLM. RESIDENCE OF FRANK H. WALLS, D.D.S., MYRTLE STREET,  
NEAR LANDIS AVENUE



RESIDENCE OF W. W. LEACH, LANDIS AVENUE, NEAR VALLEY





AN EMBOWERED HOUSE



RESIDENCE OF A. B. AVIS, LANDIS AND EAST AVENUES

had it been shipped to the city. As was natural and customary, the local merchants stood by one another in maintaining selling and depressing buying prices. In the general interest as opposed to that of the traders, Mr. Landis took the farmer's part. He assumed control of his grist mill, opened a store on Landis Ave. and went into the business of grinding grist, selling feed and other supplies, and buying produce at a small profit. The quality of the goods was well looked after, and the advantages of this wholesale work were so great as seriously to curtail the business of the local traders: for the trade often rose to \$1,000 a day. These operations were salutary for the farmer and the combination to maintain prices broke down, but another result was the animosity of the traders towards the founder.

In 1865 the Avenue Hotel was erected on the present site of the Baker House. It was a large frame building of three stories and was kept by C. B. Webb, who enlarged it two years later. In 1869 the Baker Brothers came hither from Lewisburg, Pa., bought the Avenue Hotel and replaced it with the comfortable and large hotel that still bears their name. They kept a grocery in one of the stores that form the ground floor for many years, but gave it up when they founded Wildwood on Five Mile Beach. The Baker House has been kept in succession by W. F. Bowman, D. P. Peters, J. A. Hicks, and by its present proprietor, Seaman R. Fowler, who has been postmaster and a State Senator. This hotel is one of the best in South Jersey; has accommodations for one hundred guests; is equipped with electric apparatus and steam heat; has a broad veranda and sun parlor and an effect of cosy elegance within. A peculiarity of its patronage is the number of New England guests who come annually to enjoy its hospitality and benefit by the mild and salubrious climate of Vineland.

## SUNDRY PARTICULARS.

**A**MONG the long remembered gala-days of Vineland, when the concourse of people was prodigious, are these:

The third annual fair of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, in the autumn of 1866, when Horace Greeley delivered the address;

The ten days' July services of the National Union Camp Meeting in 1867, held in the Park, where tents were pitched and a tabernacle for preaching was constructed. It was estimated that 12,000 persons from all parts of the country attended, and temporary dormitories were built to accommodate the crowd;

The annual excursion of New Jersey editors, when 300 newspaper men visited Vineland, 25th June, 1868. They were taken in carriages to all the principal points of Vineland and entertained with great assiduity, the gentle-women providing a dinner for them in Cosmopolitan Hall;

The anniversary day of Vineland, 8th Aug. 1876, when Col. John P. Forney, editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, addressed a large audience. The journalism of the cities was extensively represented;

The dedication of the High School, 22nd Aug. 1874, by President Grant, described elsewhere.

Fortunately serious disasters have rarely befallen this favored community. The more memorable are the tor-

nado of 1871, and two conflagrations of serious extent. The hurricane came in midsummer and swept in a track of 150 rods across the town. Before it fell a boarding-house in which eleven persons were and the car-house of the Southern Jersey R. R. The steeple of the Episcopal Church was toppled over on to the roof and under the blow the walls of the structure fell. Several buildings were unroofed but no lives were lost.

On the 6th July 1872, the most destructive fire Vineland has known broke out on the north side of Landis Ave. between the Boulevard and Sixth St. The flames destroyed seven business houses and were arrested by tearing down a wooden building in their path, but not until \$20,000 had floated away in smoke. On the 30th Sept. 1877, a fire on the same avenue caused a loss of \$8,000. In each case the ruins were replaced with superior buildings after the example of Rome in Nero's day. The first fire led to the organization of a hook and ladder company and the sinking of cisterns to meet future dangers of the kind, and after the second the fire department swelled to a hand fire-engine and plenty of hose.

Charles Blanchard of Chicago arrived in Vineland in March 1871. He was a crusader who found the perils of a free civilization to lie in secret societies. As he rang his tocsin agitation spread through the settlement. Soon there were two camps in the town; in one were the crusaders under the Blanchard pennon, in the other the Masons and their friends, among whom were some of the most prominent and respected citizens. Now dissention raged. Its storm centre was the Presbyterian Church, from which a faction went off to organize a second church on Elmer St.

Of highest importance to Vineland was the building of a new railroad having direct connections with New



York. This was of Vineland origin but the stock was largely subscribed along the line and especially at Bridge-ton. The line was to extend from Bay Side on the Delaware River, opposite Bombay Hook, to Atsion on the New Jersey Southern R. R., where connection was made, *via* the New Jersey Central with New York.

A charter was obtained by Mr. Landis with difficulty, 14th March 1867, and it was five years before all conflicting interests were adjusted and the road completed to Vineland. The first passenger train from this place to Atsion moved over the road on the 9th of August, 1872. The road was subsequently extended to Bayside, but it was not a paying investment, as few probably ever expected it would be. In 1873 it was sold to Jay Gould. It now forms a part of the New Jersey Central System. Its gray stone station with a fine *porte-cochere* is a picturesque building. It is over this road, with its stations on Pear Street, Main Avenue, Wheat Road and Buena Vista, that the greater part of the farm produce of Vineland goes to market. At Winslow Junction it connects with the Camden and Atlantic R. R., running from Philadelphia to Atlantic City. The main purpose of this road was to release Vineland from bondage to a single extortionate line, and to open a direct freight route to New York. No sooner had it gone into operation than transportation charges underwent a great and important reduction, much to the promotion of trade and the profit of Vineland.

Contemporaneous with the building of this road was a marked advance in the style of Vineland improvements. First comers had prospered and began to put up residences suited to their better circumstances; men of means were coming and from the outset were building well. Two of the first rural villas were built by Prof. Marcius Willson, widely known for his school text books

and other literary work, who also erected and resided at the Grove House, and by George Scarborough. These residences were opposite each other on Landis Ave., east of Main. The first of them became the property of the State Home for Feeble Minded Women and still forms the front of that Institution; the second was acquired by the Training School, of which it was the administration building until it burned down in 1896. Among others the illustrations of this book show as characteristic of the improvements from 1865 to 1875; the Belknap house, now the property of A. B. Avis; the Parsons house, now owned and occupied by George Leach; the Gage homestead; H. N. Greene's residence, now the home of Rev. J. A. Kinsbury; the homes of James Loughran, Daniel F. Morrill and Hon. Philip P. Baker; and the house of Pardon Gifford, now the residence of John R. Potts.

Two other features of the town require notice. Plum Street or Cosmopolitan Hall, a rectangular brick building with a Mansard roof, opposite the High School Building, has long been the place of public concourse on all sorts of occasions. It is capable of seating 800 persons, and it is the lyceum, the concert-hall, the theatre, the town-hall, a polling place, the scene of school-meetings and commencements, and the banqueting hall on festive celebrations, as may serve the turn. Among early settlers were the gentle Quakers, George and Sarah Pearson, with whom their co-religionists were wont to meet. In May, 1864, they gathered under their roof those who were liberally disposed in religious sentiment to devise a way to keep alive sympathy with their views. The settlers were fast organizing into denominations and some rallying point was thought necessary to liberalism. The meeting resolved to build a "Free Hall" for holding public meetings to promote the general good, and they or-

ganized themselves under the style of "Friends of Progress." Cosmopolitan Hall is the work of this body, which still owns it, and until recent years held Sunday services there.

Passengers coming into Vineland from the north will observe a large cupola-crowned, brown-stone building, three stories high with a French dormered roof. It is on the west side of the Boulevard opposite the Park, and is unused, although there are plans on foot to turn it into a State Home for veterans. This is its story: The Methodists of South Jersey, soon after the founding of Vineland, fell to discussing the establishment of a seminary which should be for them what Pennington was to the Trenton Conference. In 1868 the conclusion was reached to locate the contemplated institution in Vineland and to build it on the basis of subscriptions. The cornerstone was laid in May by Bishop Simpson, and \$30,000 was secured for the project, of which \$13,000 were the proceeds of a mortgage. The scheme proved too ambitious, or confidence in its future failed. When all was done but inside finishing the flow of funds stopped and the building passed into private hands by foreclosure.

In 1884 the Catholics bought the property, altered and improved it, and converted it into the "College of the Sacred Heart," as a collegiate school and one preparatory to the priesthood. It was under the charge of the Rev. Dr. E. R. Porcile, Provincial Father of the Society of the Fathers of Mercy, and its halls soon filled with cassocked priests and college boys. About 1893 it was closed, the ecclesiastical authorities thinking the expense of maintaining it not justified.

The story of Vineland is now brought to the point where it is further carried on by an account of its institutions and industries.



RESIDENCE OF THEO. FOOTE, M. D., WOOD STREET, NEAR SEVENTH



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, EIGHTH AND ALMOND STREETS





TRINITY CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, EIGHTH AND WOOD STREETS



UNITARIAN CHURCH, SIXTH AND ELMER STREETS

## CHURCHES.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART began with occasional services in Union Hall. Its present stone edifice was first occupied and mass celebrated on Christmas Day, 1874. It was then under the charge of Father Peter Vivet of Millville. Six years later Father William I. Dwyer took charge and was followed by Father Charles J. Giese, who for three years attended the church from Millville. In 1884 the College of the Sacred Heart was organized by the Society of the Fathers of Mercy, who placed Fathers Thos. L. McTague and S. M. Wiest in residence. Under the administration of these Fathers a brick parsonage was erected in 1884, and a church built in East Vineland. The members of St. Mary's Church, East Vineland, are, with very few exceptions, Italians, and sermons are delivered every Sunday in their language.

The Fathers of Mercy had charge of the Sacred Heart Church until 1895. The last one of the Society in residence was Father Joseph Courvoisier. In October, 1865, Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, took the church under his direct control and appointed the present rector, Father William F. Dittrich. The Catholic population of Vineland is 400.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Late in 1862 the Rev. Mr. McConnaughty, pastor of the Millville M. E. Church, preached the first sermon in Vineland in Mab-

bett's barn, Landis Avenue and Myrtle Street. For some weeks services were held in the School-house by local preachers, but on the 12th of April, 1863 Lander Taylor, a local preacher, organized a class of twelve members ; in May trustees were chosen with Pardon Gifford as President ; on the 2d of June the Quarterly Conference met in Vineland and attached the new organization to the Willow Grove Circuit in the charge of Rev H. Betting. In the spring of 1864 Rev. Geo. C. Stanger was put in charge of the Circuit and under him the Society came to be an independent organization. At this time Mr. Landis gave the congregation lots of land at the corner of Landis Ave. and Seventh Street, with a liberal subscription towards a building. The corner stone was laid, 29th June, 1864, and that year a stone basement story was roofed over and occupied, the Society for a few months having met in the newly enclosed Presbyterian Church.

In 1865 a class was formed in South Vineland and it held services in Union Chapel until that building was burned in 1874, when the Society erected a frame church of its own.

In February 1866 the first Society issued \$10,000 in six per cent. bonds to complete the church. Before the close of the year a brick structure rose over the basement, but the spire was not completed when the building was dedicated, 3d December, by Bishop Simpson. In 1872 the debt was liquidated, the bond-holders conceding a part of their claims, and the bonds were publicly burned with great rejoicing. The next year the spire was finished and the church upholstered.

A small fire about the heater in 1881 drove the Society to the temporary occupancy of the Unitarian Church, then without a pastor. Three years later the parsonage at Eighth and Elmer Streets was finished at a cost of





METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH





PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

\$3,000, and the same year a Methodist Society was instituted in North Vineland.

In 1892 an east transept was added to the church, enlarging its capacity to 600 ; the interior was renovated, and a \$2500 pipe organ placed on the north side of the church. The following is a list of the pastors :

Rev. Geo. C. Stanger,	1864.
“ Robert J. Andrews,	1866.
“ George H. Neal,	1868.
“ A. K. Street,	1869.
“ W. Pittenger,	1871.
“ W. W. Moffett,	1874.
“ Jno. E. Adams,	1875.
“ W. Pittenger,	1877.
“ George K. Morris,	1880.
“ George L. Dobbins,	1881.
“ Philip Cline,	1883.
“ S. S. Weatherby,	1886.
“ George S. Sykes,	1888.
“ J. R. Daniels,	1889.
“ W. A. Allen,	1890.
“ Ananias Lawrence,	1893.
“ B. C. Lippincott, D. D.	1895.
“ Eli Gifford,	1897.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** The Rev. Samuel Loomis was instrumental in organizing this flourishing church. He held services here, mostly in the School-house, where Methodists, Episcopalians, Spiritualists and other denominations held services at successive hours for a year or two. Having gathered a small congregation he brought here the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia, with whom came Albert Barnes, the distinguished commentator, and on the 14th June 1863 they officially organized a church of twenty-nine members, of which Timothy Hoyt, A. J.

Hamilton, Jas. McMahan and W. W. Gifford were chosen Elders. Mr. Loomis was obliged to relinquish his charge early in 1866 for health's sake, and he went South to labor among the freedmen. On the 19th April of that year he was succeeded by Rev. J. O. Wells, who remained in charge twenty-one years, and under whom the church became a constituency of the West Jersey Presbytery. On 1st January, 1887, Rev. D. H. King, D. D., became pastor and is so still.

The church building was begun in 1863 and was enclosed and used for services early the next year. Then the Methodists were invited to hold services in the church until their basement was ready for occupation and they did so, contributing towards furnishing chairs for the use of both congregations. In 1869, owing in part to the antagonisms engendered by Blanchard's crusade against secret societies, and in part to the fact that the membership contained a number of New England Congregationalists, a section of the congregation went off and held services elsewhere, becoming the nucleus of the Congregational Society. About 1872 a wing or transept was added to the East side of the church increasing its seating capacity to 500. The congregation came into possession of a fine pipe organ, that stands in the rear of the pulpit. In 1896 the building was renovated throughout. So prudent is its management that its tranquility has hardly ever been broken.

**THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.** Trinity Church was organized, 19th Aug., 1863, by Rev. T. L. Knight of Bridgeton, who served it once each Sunday till 1865. The corner stone of a frame church was laid on the following 4th Nov., and the building was soon finished, being the first completed church on the tract. In 1865 it was enlarged and a steeple built in which a bell, the gift

of Mr. Landis, who also gave the church lot and some other ground, was placed. The location was Elmer St. west of the Boulevard. This building was destroyed by a tornado on Sunday afternoon, 16th July, 1871, and for ten years the congregation met in hired halls, being served by lay readers when there was no rector. In 1881 the present stone lancet-windowed church with its strong square tower was built on foundations long laid at the corner of Wood and 8th Sts. It was opened under the rectorate of Mr. Egbert, 18th April, 1882, by Bishop Scarborough and visiting clergymen. Just before Easter 1897 the church was robbed of its silver communion service, which was never recovered. The rectors have been

Rev. F. E. Chubbuck,	1865.
“ W. J. Clark,	1868.
“ M. H. Wellman,	1873.
“ W. A. Maybin,	1878.
“ J. L. Egbert,	1881.
“ J. S. Skene,	1885.
“ J. B. Drysdale,	1887.
“ C. L. Steele,	1888.
“ C. A. Brewster,	1892.

Under Mr. Chubbuck's pastorate Mr. John Ashworth began lay-services and a Sunday-School at South Vineland, and during Mr. Clark's rectorship a frame building was completed for services there. This mission is now in charge of the Rev. W. H. Avery of Vineland.

**FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN SOCIETY.** The first meeting to organize this church was held at the home of William H. Earle, 26th Nov. 1865. On the 18th of the following month a Constitution was adopted and the first board of trustees elected. Mechanic's Hall was rented for the use of the Society. Rev. A. P. Putnam, of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached the first sermon, 5th April



1866, and on the following Sunday Rev. J. Murray, of Dorchester, Mass., conducted the first Sunday service. The church building was begun in the spring of 1867 and dedicated on the 20th Feb. 1868. Rev. Oscar Clute became the first settled minister, 10th Nov. 1867, and served till Dec. 1872. The pulpit was then filled by stated supplies, chiefly by Rev. Moses Ballou, till July 1875, when Rev. J. B. Harrison became the pastor and served about three years. He was followed by Rev. N. A. Haskell in July 1878 who served one year. His successor was Rev. Charles H. Tindell, who was the pastor for nearly three years. From April 1883 to Feb. 1887 Mr. Haskell was again the minister. Rev. W. M. Gilbert was chosen to succeed him in April 1887, and served till January 1894. He was followed in March by Rev. Watari Kitashima, a Japanese from the Harvard Divinity School, who resigned in June 1896, and Mr. Gilbert again became pastor in the following September.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in May 1865 with thirty-three members. Meetings at first were held in Union Hall for two years and then in Reed's Hall for two years more. This society belongs to the West New Jersey Baptist Association which meets annually in September. The building, of brick with round arched windows and a square tower, was begun in 1868 as the largest church edifice in Vineland. Its capacity is over 500. It was a costly enterprise, being built when gold was at a high premium. It is located on Landis Ave. near East, and there is a fine brick parsonage on East Ave. and Montrose Street that cost \$3,500. The church was occupied in 1869 for services but it was not finished until some time later. Its pastors have been

Rev. Lyman Chase, Aug. 1866 to April 1867.

“ Jas. A. Brittain, Aug. 1867 to Nov. 1871.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SEVENTH AND ELMER STREETS







NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN), WOOD STREET, NEAR EIGHTH

Rev. N. B. Randall,	Dec. 1871 to Oct. 1876.
“ T. W. Conway,	Feb. 1877 to Jan. 1878.
“ C. A. Mott,	Aug. 1878 to Dec. 1879.
“ Jas. Walden,	Mar. 1880 to June 1883.
“ E. S. Towne,	Nov. 1883 to Dec. 1890.
“ L. R. Swett,	May 1891 to Oct. 1894.
“ H. H. Thomas,	Feb. 1895.

In April 1895 twenty-nine members withdrew and formed the West Side Baptist Church, which meets in German M. E. Church, on Grape near 3rd St. Its first pastor was Rev. John Bourne, who was succeeded in 1896 by Rev. C. W. Williams. A Baptist society was formed in South Vineland and acquired Union Chapel, which was burned in 1874, and rebuilt for them.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS was virtually organized by those who seceded in 1869 from the Presbyterian Church, and for two years maintained separate services. On 25th March 1871 a meeting held at the residence of M. C. Crocker resolved to form a Urinitarian Congregational Church. Their first religious services were conducted 16th April, in Temperance Hall, by Rev. E. Howes of Philadelphia. On the following 21st May the Society was organized by Rev. Burdett Hart, who served one year as pastor. In 1873 the church building at the corner of Elmer and Seventh Streets was finished and occupied. In 1880 a Congregational Church was organized in North Vineland; in 1889 Rev. Dr. Augustus Seward died, the year after giving up his Vineland pastorate. The church was dedicated, 22d May 1890, by Rev. Dr. Richards of Philadelphia. The following clergymen have held the pastoral charge of this church.

Rev. Burdett Hart,	1871.
“ J. L. Beman,	1871.



Rev. J. B. Sharp,	1874.
“ M. H. Williams,	1875.
“ F. B. Pullan,	1876.
“ C. S. Walker,	1879.
“ Vacancy,	1881.
“ C. B. McLean,	1882.
“ Augustus Seward, D. D.	1883.
“ Edward Cornet,	1888.
“ A. P. Logan,	1890.
“ R. C. Lansing,	1891.
“ C. F. Wood,	1892.
“ W. E. Mann,	1897.

THE NEW CHURCH (sometimes called the New Jerusalem, or, after its founder, the Swedenborgian Church,) consists of a society of eighty members worshipping in a frame building on Wood Street, west of Eighth.

This organization was founded in 1870 by Dr. Emory Rounds Tuller, a homeopathic physician, who settled in Vineland in 1866, acquired a large practice, and died 4th August 1891, aged sixty-six. The society worshipped, first in Temperance and then in Merchants' Hall, until its church building was completed. This was dedicated 25th February, 1872, the Rev. B. F. Barrett preaching the sermon. In the following December Dr. Tuller was ordained and installed as pastor of the church, Rev. Chauncey Giles officiating at the services. In 1877 the Rev. J. P. Stuart became assistant pastor and remained two years. In 1885 Dr. Tuller withdrew from the active charge and was succeeded by Rev. Adolph Roeder, the present incumbent,

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fourth and Plum Streets, began in a series of protracted meetings held by J. T. James in a hall at Landis Avenue and Sixth Street. In April 1870 he formed a class of eighteen

and the mission was put in charge of Thomas Whiffen of Philadelphia, who held services in a hired hall for a few weeks and then in private houses. For ten years the Society was without pastoral care and dwindled away.

It was revived in 1880 through the exertions of Thos. Dolan of Millville, who formed a class of nine, which the Conference placed under E. E. Adams. The Society hired a large house for a parsonage, holding services in its parlor. In 1882 the present frame church was built, and ten years later the parsonage. The pastors have been

Rev. W. M. Parry,	1882.
“ J. T. Logan,	1884.
“ D. W. Hart,	1886.
“ J. T. Logan,	1888.
“ Geo. Easkins,	1890.
“ D. J. Santmier,	1892.
“ J. T. Michael,	1893.
“ M. D. McDougal,	1895.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH began with the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Prouty in 1879 in a shoe shop where Potts's factory now stands. To aid this work Miles Myres gave \$1000 towards a church and a brick edifice was erected in 1881, on Seventh Street below Elmer, which was sold in 1888 to the Board of Education for a school-house. The Rev. W. S. Schenck was in charge of the building until the house was sold, when the congregation greatly declined. In 1891 Thomas Simkins formed a new class and a frame building was erected on Elmer Street east of Second, and Mr. Schenck again resumed the pastoral charge. From 1893 to 1896 Thomas Scull was pastor, but was succeeded in the latter year by Mr. Schenck.

THE GERMAN M. E. CHURCH was organized in 1884, and built the present little brick structure on Grape Street near Third, which was completed the next year. Services are held in German once every month by Rev. Mr. Weber and once a fortnight by Rev. H. Peck.

THE ALLEN CHAPEL of the African M. E. Church, is located on Seventh Street near Peach, and is the principal religious society of the colored people. The first edifice, built in 1874, was burned in 1878 and promptly replaced by the present brick church.

## SCHOOLS.

MISS Lucille Richardson began a private school with eleven pupils in the school-house erected by Mr. Landis on the present site of the Grove House. The next year she was in charge there of the first district-school. A second district-school was organized in 1863 at the corner of Landis Avenue and Spring Road, a locality much favored by the more prosperous of the settlers. In 1868 the number of district schools had increased to sixteen.

Of the more advanced private schools the Vineland Academy takes first rank in time. In 1868 the "old yellow school-house" opposite the Baptist Church gave place to a frame building two stories high, fitted up with a boys' and girls' department, a large recitation room on the lower floor, a primary department and music rooms above. It was after the fashion of a New England Academy where a boy might fit for college, and its principal was the Rev. F. E. Chubbuck, the first rector of the Episcopal Church. His work ceased soon after the High School was organized, and in 1881 the building was replaced by the Grove House.

In 1868 Prof. N. B. Webster came to Vineland to assist Prof. Marcius Willson in the preparation of school-books. He had long been a teacher of collegiate and technical branches in Virginia and Ottawa, Canada. He gave instruction in the classics, mathematics and surveying, but the next year he moved to Norfolk, Va. He



returned to Vineland in 1888 to engage in encyclopædic work for a Philadelphia house.

Mr. T. W. Braidwood, who founded the Philadelphia School of Design, opened at his residence on Peach Street, a school for training in industrial drawing and art, and instruction is still given there.

In 1869 districts 5, 6 and 8 were consolidated into district 44 for the purpose of grading the instruction and having a High School. Of this district Mr. Chas. H. Wright became the first Principal in Jan., 1870, and proceeded to organize a High School with classical courses in Cosmopolitan Hall. District 44 was nearly five miles long and three broad and the new plan called for school-houses at each corner of the city reserve, for the better accommodation of the suburban population.

The corner schools were for the four elementary grades and to be feeders of the High School. In 1877 the floating debt of \$34,000, incurred in building school-houses, was funded in bonds of the district at seven per cent, the bonds to be retired, beginning 1st Jan., 1882, in \$2000 lots annually. \$25,000 had been devoted to the High School, the balance going to the corner schools. The corner stone of the great building was laid 26th September, 1873. It was completed and dedicated 22d August, 1874, and addresses were delivered by President Grant, his Secretary of the Navy, G. M. Robeson, U. S. Senator, A. G. Cattell, and Gov. Joel Parker, the Executive Chief of the State. It was a glorious day of pleasure and renown to Vinelanders.

The classical courses were eliminated from the High School in 1878. In 1887 the school-meeting appropriated \$500 for the introduction of industrial or manual training under a provision of law requiring the state to duplicate any sum from \$500 to \$5000 that should be voted by any school-district for the support of such in-



LANDIS AVENUE, LOOKING EAST FROM THE BOULEVARD





struction. This action, which has been repeated every year, sometimes with increased appropriations, attracted attention to the Vineland Schools as placing themselves in the van of progressive work.

In 1889 women were, under a law just passed, permitted to vote in school-meetings on the same terms as men, and that year one of their number became a school-trustee. From this time onward the school-meetings were largely attended, as many as 1736 votes having been cast at an election. As doubt was thrown by the Supreme Court upon the power of the legislature to confer on women a vote for municipal officers, a tumultuous meeting was held in 1894, at which the judges of election refused to receive or count the women's vote for trustees, although it was conceded that they might vote for appropriations. In 1889 the number of trustees had been increased to six and, until 1894, the board was divided as to sex. From this date no woman has served as trustee. The action of the election judges was upheld by the Supreme Court on the ground that school trustees were municipal officers in the sense of the State constitution.

A special school-meeting was called in August 1894, to consider the consolidation of all the districts of Vineland and Landis Township into one, a law passed by the preceding legislature permitting this to be done. The attendance was very small, and only sixty votes, chiefly those of residents in the Borough, were cast. Consolidation was adopted, but the Township voters afterwards complained that this was prejudicial to their interests, as increasing their taxes and destroying local control of their schools.

In 1892 the High School was enlarged to double its former capacity at a cost of \$12,500, making it one of the largest school edifices of any township in the state. The next year two new grades (the 11th and 12th), were de-



veloped and instruction in German was introduced into the course, so that the institution took legal rank as an "approved High School."

Vineland schools in 1896 embraced 19 school buildings and 2 hired ones; 41 teachers and substitutes; and in 1897 had 2147 children enrolled by the school census. All these are now in one graded system and the support of the establishment costs about \$35,000 annually.

A part of the equipment lodged in the High School comprises a library of 2000 volumes, good apparatus for experiments in chemistry and physics, large geological and ornithological cabinets, a good laboratory microscope and a five-inch telescope.

The following is a list of the Superintendents under the High School System.

Chas. H. Wright,	1870.
Henry Carver,	1874.
R. H. Holbrook,	1876.
H. M. Pratt,	1878.
C. B. Goodrich,	1879.
S. P. York,	1880.
W. A. Deremer,	1887.
J. P. Burnett,	1891.
H. J. Wightman,	1893.

## POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

IN 1864 Landis Township was organized by a special act of the legislature. It covers an area of nearly seventy square miles, or 44,765 acres, but it is not coterminous with the Vineland tract, for it does not include those parts of the Landis purchase that lie in Gloucester and Atlantic counties, and it does embrace something more in Cumberland county. Practically, however, Vineland is the absorbing interest.

The Township was carved out of Millville by an Act approved in March, and on the 22d of that month the first election under it was held for town officers. Vigilance in challenging at the polls was necessary to keep out the votes of rowdies and raiders who were not residents, but who wished to swing the colony over to native customs. There were to be a Township Committee of five, an assessor, a collector, a clerk, a school-superintendent and a justice of the peace, holding for terms of one year each. The committee chosen were Robt. Brandriff, John Kandle, Jas. McMahan, J. C. Parsons, and C. P. Davis. W. H. O. Gwynneth became first Superintendent of schools.

An effort was made in 1871 to have Vineland set off by the legislature as a county, which would have given the settlement a Senator as well as a Representative, at Trenton. The measure passed the House, but, when every indication favored it, the bill failed in the Senate.

In 1880 Vineland Borough was organized under the

general statute. The area incorporated was the square mile plot laid out in city lots and all the properties facing it on East Avenue. The question of incorporation was submitted to vote on the 26th May, when 181 voted for and 122 against it. The law provided for a Mayor, and a Council of six in classes of two, one of which was to retire each year. The powers of the Borough were chiefly police and related to keeping order and protecting and improving highways.

On the 5th October an election was held with two tickets in the field. The Republicans won by a small majority, making Quartus Wright Mayor for a term of one year; Albro S. Brown and Henry Hartson Councilmen for three years; S. S. Gould and J. P. Ashworth for two years; and E. Morley and H. B. Reese for one year. Five hundred dollars were also appropriated for expenses until the next spring election. Neither the Fire nor the School district, which have distinct areas, came under this jurisdiction. The Borough took the name of Vineland and then it first became a legal designation. In 1895 the mayoralty term was extended to three years and in 1897 it was made two years. The following is a list of the Mayors of Vineland:

Quartus Wright,	1880.
Joseph Mason,	1881.
Albro S. Brown,	1883.
Elias Doughty,	1884.
Albro S. Brown,	1885.
Oliver D. Graves,	1886.
Chas. P. Lord,	1888 (reelected 7 times).

The Fire district includes the Borough and the territory between it and Valley Avenue. It is governed by fire commissioners, of whom two are elected in successive and one in third years. They propose appropriations to a district-meeting of legal voters which may authorize or

change them. This organization is under a law approved 15th March, 1879.

The department employs a chief and thirty firemen, who are required to drill six times annually. The pay consists of small fees for required services, as drill duty and monthly meetings and in release of \$500 from the tax assessment. After seven years the fireman becomes exempt from duty, and the release of \$500 remains with him for life. A fund for the aid of sick and indigent firemen is created by a tax of two per cent. on the premiums received in the district by foreign insurance companies, and an allowance of about \$280 a year from the State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. The fund on hand in 1897 was \$6,700.

The Boards of Health for the Township and Borough are separate departments, both acting under the law of 31st March, 1887. Cases of infectious and contagious diseases must be reported to them, and they have a right of inspecting and regulating slaughter houses, plumbing drains, cesspools, tenements, privies, etc., and of removing offensive matter and abating nuisances. The President of the Borough Board is Robert Pond and the Inspector N. P. Marvel.

The Gas Works are carried on by John R. Farnum of Boston, under a Borough franchise and his Superintendent is Lewis W. Gould. The manufacture of gas began in 1877, the works being on the Boulevard near Park Ave. In 1885 the works were leased by John D. Watson, in whose hands the service was a failure, and he was removed by the Courts. In 1886 regular service was re-established and the works have now laid twelve miles of street mains.

The Water Works are operated under a Borough franchise granted to Chas. Keighley in 1885, with a contract to put up fire-plugs and serve water for fire pur-



poses. He soon after organized the Vineland Water Works Co., which he controls. The Holly System was adopted and now draws an unfailing supply of pure water from fourteen driven wells, 110 feet deep, lined with three inch pipes. The water is raised by a pump having the daily capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and is forced directly into the mains, the surplus going into a tank holding 100,000 gallons, elevated eighty feet above the street upon a tower that forms the western front of one of Mr. Keighley's factory buildings. The area served is the Borough and Landis Avenue as far as the institutions for the feeble-minded, and a small adjacent territory on the north. There are fifteen miles of street mains laid, of four, six and ten inches diameter, and the fire plugs can deliver a  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch stream 100 feet above the pavement without the aid of a fire-engine.

The National Guard is represented in Vineland by Company K, of the Sixth State Regiment. It was organized in 1873 as Company D, of the Fourth State Battalion, with George Souther as Captain. It has been commanded by Captains Geo. A. Cheever, O. W. Vernal and L. W. Harris, the present commandant. Its Armory is in the Erickson Building.

The Citizen's Committee is a voluntary association begun in 1894 under the presidency of T. W. Braidwood. It is in affiliation with the American Institute of Civics, the National Municipal League, and kindred societies. Its objects are to keep alive a public sense of responsibility for local government, to separate municipal from state and national politics, and to secure the election to office of the fittest men. Its membership is limited to fifty, and there are thirty now enrolled. Its President is the Rev. Dr. R. B. Moore and Secretary Adolph Roeder.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN. Efforts were made by Hon. Stephen A. Garrison while serving in the New Jersey Legislature from 1845 to 1850 to secure a state institution for the education of feeble-minded children. His plans failed of adoption and the wards of the state were, from about 1870 to 1888, sent to institutions in Pennsylvania and Connecticut. His two sons, Revs. C. F. and S. Olin Garrison, encouraged by distinguished citizens of the state, in August 1887 opened a school under their own control at their old homestead in Millville. Almost immediately the demands upon it outgrew its capacity and Olin planned an institution on a much larger scale. In the search for a new location he came to Vineland, where B. D. Maxham, the owner, offered the fine Scarborough House and forty acres of land on terms which have thus far proved to be a practical gift of the property to the school, and, having a pledge of \$2000 from the Vineland Board of Trade, Mr. Garrison purchased this place. On 1st March, 1888, the institution was established under the style of "The New Jersey Home for the Education and Care of Feeble-Minded Children," afterwards changed to the present form. In the following May an incorporated voluntary association was formed for the control of the school and its property,

This Association has a membership scattered over and beyond the state and rests upon life and annnal contribu-

tions. It is independent of religious denominations and of the State, except as the Governor, under the law, may send here wards of the state on stipulated terms. The first President of the Board of Directors was Joseph Wistar, of Salem, who was succeeded in 1893 by Hon. P. P. Baker. The Association, in addition to a local medical staff, of which Dr. F. F. Corson is the resident physician and Dr. C. R. Wiley, until his death in 1897, was consulting physician, organized a staff of medical specialists resident in Philadelphia, which now consists of fourteen members of wide professional renown. It also created a Board of thirteen women visitors from different parts of the state, authorized to inspect the school at their convenience. Professor S. O. Garrison is the Principal of the Institution.

The growth of the Training School has been remarkable. Founded on the cottage system, it has bought adjoining properties until it owns 125 acres, much of which is under high cultivation. The grounds extend from Landis to Chestnut Avenue, and the western boundary is Main Avenue. On them are eight cottages, three of them recent structures of brick and stone costing from \$10,000 to \$16,000 each; a brick Assembly Hall with a square clock-tower containing a fine clock and bell; a hospital with accommodations for forty patients and having the latest sanitary appliances; an immense barn, costing over \$12,000, equipped for storage of crops, dairy requirements and instruction in agriculture; a fire-engine house, car-house, hot-house and a number of out-buildings used for offices and work-shops.

The service of the Vineland Water Works is reinforced by a tank holding 7000 gallons in the tower of the barn. The sewage is drained away under ground to be disposed of by irrigation ditches in fertilizing the farm. There are on the grounds four groves, a donkey railway



NEW JERSEY TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH GROUP ; NORTH GROUP ; ENTRANCE





STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, LANDIS AVENUE, NEAR MAIN

connecting the various buildings, and excellent carriage roads through the place.

The instruction is by means of the kindergarten, manual and industrial training and a physical culture department, to which are added the studies of a common school education. Among the things taught are laundry work, hand and machine sewing, knitting, dress-making, crocheting, tailoring, cobbling and shoe-making, carpentry, cabinet-work, wood carving, turning, scroll-sawing, hammock-netting, mattress-making, mat-weaving, and the various branches of gardening and farming. There are daily exercises in gymnastics, calisthenics, military and brass-band drills, singing, etc. In this diversity of work care is taken to fit a child's duties to its peculiar and capacities.

In 1896 the first home, being the administrative building was destroyed by fire, of which advantage will be taken to rearrange the grouping of the cottages and to secure a more stable building designed for the uses of such a school.

There are about 255 pupils in the Training School; its property is valued at over \$175,000; there are 158 members of the Association; members are annual contributors of \$5, life members of \$500 at one time, and life patrons of \$5000. Pupils are admitted between the ages of five and twenty-one; private wards pay according to accommodation. The school receives children of both sexes, separate cottages being provided for each.

THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN was created by a legislative Act approved 27th March 1888, and \$12,000 were appropriated to the use of the institution. The passage of the Act was due to the initiation of the Rev. S. O. Garrison and the wise zeal of Hon. P. P. Baker, then in the Senate. It provides for a Board of Managers consisting of seven residents of the

State, of whom three are women. Hon. Alex G. Cattell was the first President, remaining in office until his death on the 8th April, 1894. Hon. Benj. F. Lee of Trenton became his successor; the Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Williamson of Elizabeth, has served from the beginning. S. O. Garrison was Superintendent until the 15th November, 1888, when he was succeeded by Miss Mary J. Dunlap, M. D., under whom the institution has grown rapidly in size and efficiency.

The Managers purchased the mansion of Prof. Marcius Willson with eleven and a half acres of land, on Landis Avenue opposite the Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. In 1895 they added ten acres in the rear which were ditched for sewage and waste and brought under cultivation. The institution opened 20th April, 1888, with two patients; in 1896 the number was ninety-four coming from eighteen counties of the state. In 1896 a large extension of the building was begun, including a picturesque tower, and was completed early the next year. Patients are admitted any time after attaining the age of twelve years. The institution is designed for the custody of feeble-minded girls and women of marriageable age.

Instruction is given in the elementary studies of the public schools, in vocal and instrumental music, in calisthenics, and in practical industries suited to women. Among the useful arts taught are cooking, laundry-work, making and repairing clothes, bedding and quilts, knitting, crocheting, carpet-weaving, decorating in water-colors on glass, celluloid, velvet and felt; and lace-making.

This is the first institution in the state of New Jersey which has a woman at its head. The new buildings are superior to any known institution in America of like purpose; the grounds are adorned with hedges and trees, and this home has taken first rank among those of its kind.

## AGRICULTURE.

NOTWITHSTANDING her notable increase of manufactures, farming remains a very important industry of Vineland. The farms average about twenty acres each, although there are a number that reach from forty to eighty, and there is a tendency among the best farmers to increase their holdings. When one learns that most of the farmers came here with very little capital, and now, surveying their fields and buildings evincing fertility of the soil, thrift, prosperity and taste, one becomes deeply impressed with the agricultural capabilities of Vineland. Among the successful old settlers may be mentioned Thos. Grigg, John McMahan, Chas. DeGroff, Col. A. W. Pearson, Stephen T. Ellis, Frank Bingham, A. P. Arnold, L. Mortimer, W. Jackman, J. D. Reustle, S. P. Ash, G. N. Wellman and Richard Hewett. From their own published statements these men have cleared from \$1500 to \$5000 in a year on farms ranging from thirty-five to sixty acres, not including the produce consumed on their own places by their families and stock.

Agriculture was greatly promoted by farmers' organizations, of which the first was the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, founded in 1864. Its fairs were famous festivals in their day, and were annually held until 1889. About 1874 these exhibitions were managed by the Vineland Fair Association, assisted by the Ladies' Floral Society, and branch organizations in North, South and East Vineland and Forest Grove. In 1866 there



were \$1,100 distributed in prizes at the local fair. Of organizations still in existence, there are the Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, founded in 1873, and, of greater commercial importance, the Farmer's Alliance and the Fruit Growers' Union and Cooperative Society, reorganized in 1888.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the present farming achievements is the work of the Italian colonists, a people of notable thrift and agricultural skill. There are some 1500 of them on the tract, most of them located along Wheat and Garden Roads, in East Vineland, and in New Italy. They are of Piedmontese, Genoese and Neapolitan origin, and nearly all of them bought their land on credit. In 1870 the first one came and bought a property on Wheat Road. On being questioned, he offered to bring other families for \$5 each. With this inducement numbers of his compatriots began to arrive. In 1874 Mr. Landis went to Italy to promote emigration to Vineland, but his visit was rendered fruitless by orders of the government directing the customs officers to dissuade people from coming to Vineland because of its unhealthfulness and worthless lands. The government had received such representations from some citizens of Vineland, who thought Italian colonists undesirable. More potent were letters sent home by settlers to their kindred, and a few years later the colony began to increase rapidly. These people are nearly all farmers, and they come to trade on Saturday afternoons in the Borough. All the family work in the fields. They are thrifty and skillful, pay their debts with such scrupulous promptness as to enjoy a perfect credit at the stores. Their farms are clean and kept in high tilth, and there is scarcely a family that is not clearing its land of debt, improving its buildings and laying up money. They are friends of the public-schools, own a brick building on Sixth Street for their



RESIDENCE OF SIGNOR J. B. BARETTA, LANDIS AND VALLEY AVENUES



FARM OF P. GIFFORD, MAIN AND MAPLE AVENUES



FARM OF A. P. ARNOLD, MALAGA ROAD, NEAR OAK



SHOE FACTORY OF J. R. POTTS, NEAR BOULEVARD AND PEAR STREET



society gatherings and have a Catholic Mission in New Italy. A number of them have already acquired independent wealth.

Raising early vegetables under glass is a large and growing form of market gardening. The chief crops thus obtained are lettuce, beets, radishes, cauliflower, and more rarely cucumbers and tomatoes. There is also a large demand for tomato, egg-plant, cabbage and sweet-potato plants for transplanting in the field. The principal growers under glass are Cuno Becker and R. A. Larcombe in the Borough; Lealman, on Wheat Road; Ash, Hewett, Reagan Bros., Jackman and Wellman near South Vineland.

Grape culture passed through the mishaps of thrip, rose-chaffer and black-rot, the last of which has been subdued by the use of copper and alkali solutions sprayed upon them. On the farm of A. W. Pearson the U. S. government carried on for years a viticulture experiment station, where the Colonel, by correspondence with all grape growing countries, found remedies for all the serious diseases of the vine, and this knowledge has been disseminated over the country. Although twenty-seven varieties of grapes from a single farm have been shown at a local fair, the varieties raised for commercial purposes are the Concord and Ives Seedlings, with some wine varieties like the Clinton and Riesling, chiefly by Italians. In a single season as many as 3,200,000 lbs. of grapes have been shipped from Vineland, but now they are chiefly turned into wine and unfermented grape-juice. In this way about 1200 tons are annually disposed of. Crops of two and even three tons to an acre are common.

Farmers raise nearly all the hay, grain and fodder for their live-stock, the vegetables and poultry, and much of the pork and veal used for their families, besides shipping large amounts away. There are seven railroad stations



in Vineland, but half the produce is shipped at the New Jersey Central Station on Pear Street. The principal crops shown by the books of this station for 1896, besides poultry, pork and veal, are sweet potatoes, round potatoes, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, wine, grape-juice, pears, apples, quinces, peaches, asparagus, melons, cabbage, lettuce, onions, beets, egg-plant, radishes and peppers. For 1896 this station reported the following items of principal shipments:

88,914 bushels of	sweet potatoes.
57,322 lbs.	of poultry.
247,176 qts.	of blackberries.
201,723 qts.	of strawberries.
21,730 lbs.	of grapes.
3,105 lbs.	of asparagus.

In that year the peach crop was winter-killed, but orchards of this fruit are numerous, large and increasing. The previous season a large grower reported concerning a twenty acre orchard, that, after shipping \$1200 of this fruit, he sold the balance on the trees for \$1500.

Dairy products find a local market, but the amount of butter made and sold is very large. Poultry and eggs have always been a favored Vineland product. It has the advantage of making a light employment for women, and we read of attention paid to it in the early years of the settlement. In 1883 Mr. W. C. Pasco claimed to have netted \$231.29 from 130 hens kept enclosed, and in the same season 52,000 lbs of poultry and 208,000 dozen eggs brought \$47,320 to Vineland.

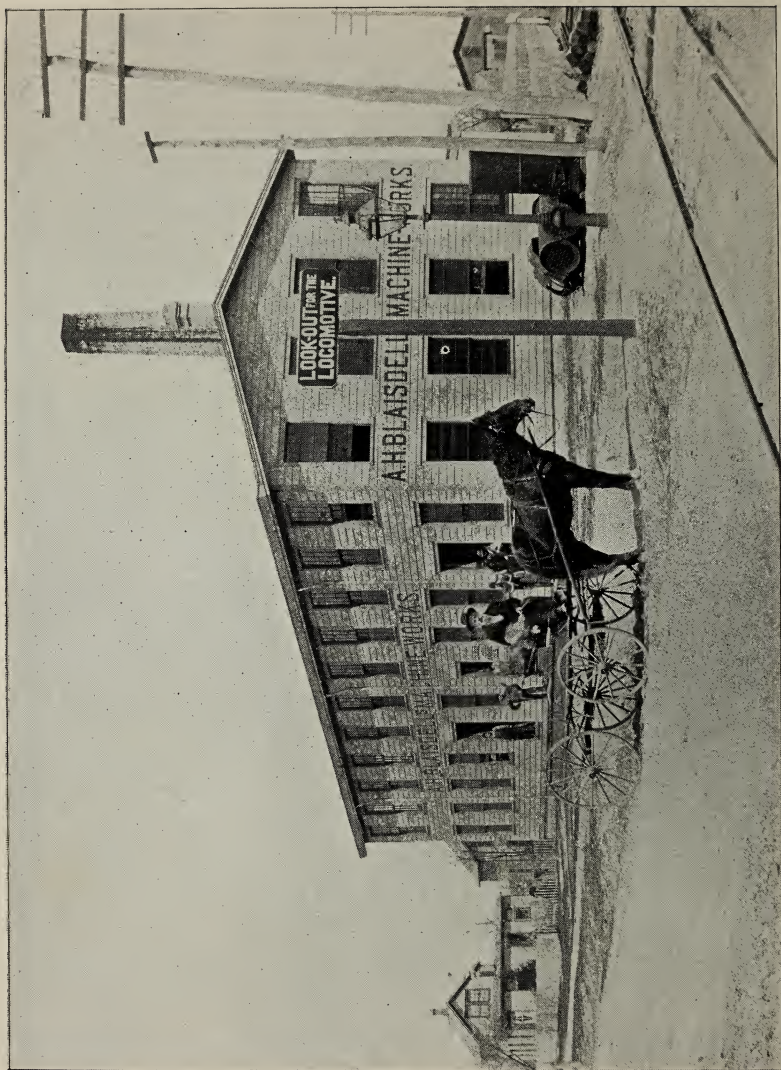
About 1885 a fad of raising spring broilers with incubators swept over Vineland and many clumsy bunglers supplied themselves with complex and patent machines and brooding houses, only to fail. But experienced persons with ruder apparatus went on raising broilers and making money. In 1897 Mr. A. P. Arnold of Malaga



KELLOGG FARM, OAK ROAD, NEAR VALLEY AVENUE



STABLES AND HORSE BAZAAR, LANDIS AVENUE, NEAR EIGHTH STREET



BLAISDELL MACHINE WORKS, SIXTH STREET AND N. J. CENTRAL R. R.



Road, had 4000 chicks which he began to put on the market in April, and they averaged him 50 cents each, of which three-fifths was clear profit. There are a score of others also successful. To chicken raising many add the production of squabs, which always command a good market.

Vineland produce is marketed usually through shipping agents who receive the goods at the stations. Commissions for selling are at the rate of 10 per cent., and crates of berries are now carried to New York for 25 cents each. The principal agents are James Loughran, the McMahan Bros. and Thomas Spencer at the New Jersey Central Station, all shippers of many years experience, and W. H. Ames at the West Jersey and Seashore station. In the season from six to eight carloads leave Vineland stations daily.

**FLORICULTURE.** Among the first to engage in raising of flowers was Mr. Hiram B. Reese, who came to Vineland in 1863. He bought half the block west of Seventh Street and set out a garden devoted to flowers, which became famous as a place to get slips and seeds. This work was destined in due time to result in green-houses for the early production of flowers. Those who now raise flowers for the market are Mrs. Lyons and Cuno Becker in the Borough, John Lealman on Wheat Road, Landis and Gunigan on East Landis Avenue, and Holmes Bros. on Washington Avenue.

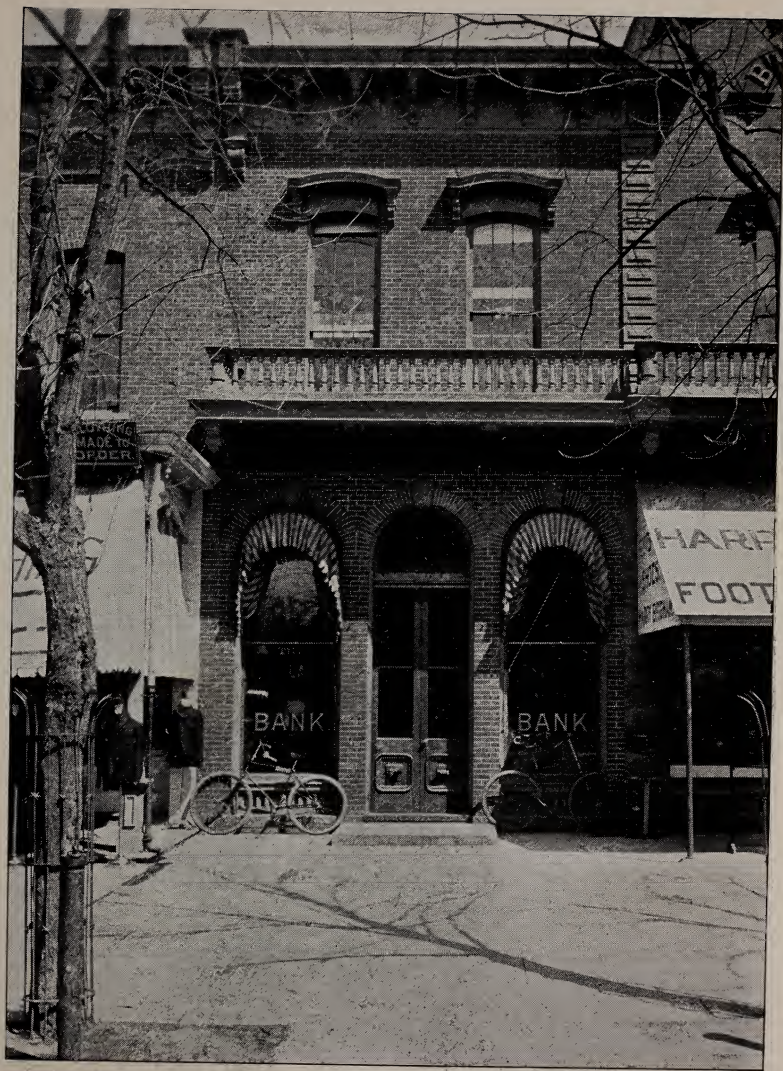


## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE first institution for loaning money in Vineland was charitable. Its object was to provide a fund for poor and industrious settlers to tide them over a pinch. It was organized in 1865 as the Philanthropic Loan Association, and it asked no security of its borrowers, regarding its claims as debts of honor. It went out of existence in three years because the class of people contemplated did not exist in Vineland.

The Vineland Loan and Improvement Company was organized the same year under a special charter. It was practically what is now known as a "Building Society," for it proposed to loan to small capitalists on mortgage security moneys to be paid back in small monthly installments.

House and Turner opened a private Bank in 1865, but in 1868 they converted it into the chartered Vineland Safe Deposit Co., with a capital of \$100,000. Two years later the Deposit Company built a brick bank on the site where the present National Bank stands. This company was succeeded in 1878 by the first Vineland National Bank, mostly owned and conducted by two capitalists from the West. On the 22nd April, 1879, the cashier being alone in the bank about noon, four strangers entered, one of whom went to the vault and captured bills and bags of specie to the sum of \$698, and the thieves escaped with their booty.



VINELAND NATIONAL BANK, LANDIS AVENUE



TRADESMEN'S BANK, LANDIS AVENUE



In 1881 this bank was converted into the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Co., which the same year lost its building by fire, but speedily replaced it with the one now standing.

The present Vineland National Bank was organized in 1883 and Myron J. Kimball is President and C. H. Anderson is Cashier. It bought out the Trust and Safe Deposit Co. In May, 1897, it had a capital of \$50,000; a surplus and undivided profits of \$32,000; loans of \$130,000; and deposits of \$183,000.

The Tradesman's Bank was organized in 1889 under the State law, and has a savings department the deposits of which are secured by bond and mortgage. Hon. P. P. Baker, formerly a State Senator, is the President, and George Davidson is Cashier. In May, 1897, its paid up capital was \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits \$10,831; loans \$163,000; deposits \$189,500.

In 1873 the Mechanics Building and Loan Association was organized. At first its series were issued annually but in 1891 they became semi-annual. Its terms of withdrawal are liberal, being three per cent. until the fourth year,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in that year and afterward rising 1 per cent. each year until 8 per cent. is reached. Notwithstanding this generous policy the Association for many years has matured its shares in from 123 to 125 months; in other words, it has earned for a long time 12 per cent. on the equated time of receiving its dues. This showing is notable, indicating singular exemption from bad debts, sound judgment, economy and probity in administration. Its operations in 1896 were, receipts \$19,311, of which \$28,235 were loaned and \$29,558 paid on matured and withdrawn shares. Total assets, 30th June, 1896, were \$148,717.06.

The Board of Trade devotes itself to financing enterprises that need aid in order to locate in Vineland. The



first organization of this name and nature was founded in 1876 under the presidency of Dr. E. C. Bidwell, a Massachusetts man, who, after serving as a surgeon in the volunteer army came to Vineland and opened on Landis Avenue the second drug store. This organization atrophied from lack of work. In 1887 several projects were brought to Vineland attention as seeking a home here. The citizens therefore organized on the 11th January, choosing Dr. O. H. Adams President, S. R. Fowler Treasurer and Dr. F. A. Walls Secretary. One of the first operations of this Board was to appoint a Committee to raise \$2000 towards the endowment of the N. J. Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. Among the proudest feats of the Board was securing the same year the location of Thomas Hirst's Smyrna Rug factory in Vineland. (See chapter on Manufactures.)

A larger undertaking was organizing the Vineland Improvement Co., and negotiating loans to erect the Vineland Glass Works north of the New Jersey Central R. R. tracks near East Avenue, for the Tillyer Bros. This was the most perfect and the largest window glass establishment in the state. In 1892 the Tillyers were forced to liquidate, the works were taken under foreclosure and sold to the Whitneys of Glassboro, who converted them into a bottle manufactory.

The Chenille works of W. Nicol were secured for Vineland through the Board of Trade in 1894. The Tradesmen's Bank also had its origin with this Board, which also in 1897 aided in establishing the Flint Glass Manufacturing Co., for the production of glass tubing and rods. The President of the Board in 1897 is B. F. Ladd, and Dr. F. H. Walls is Secretary.

## MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

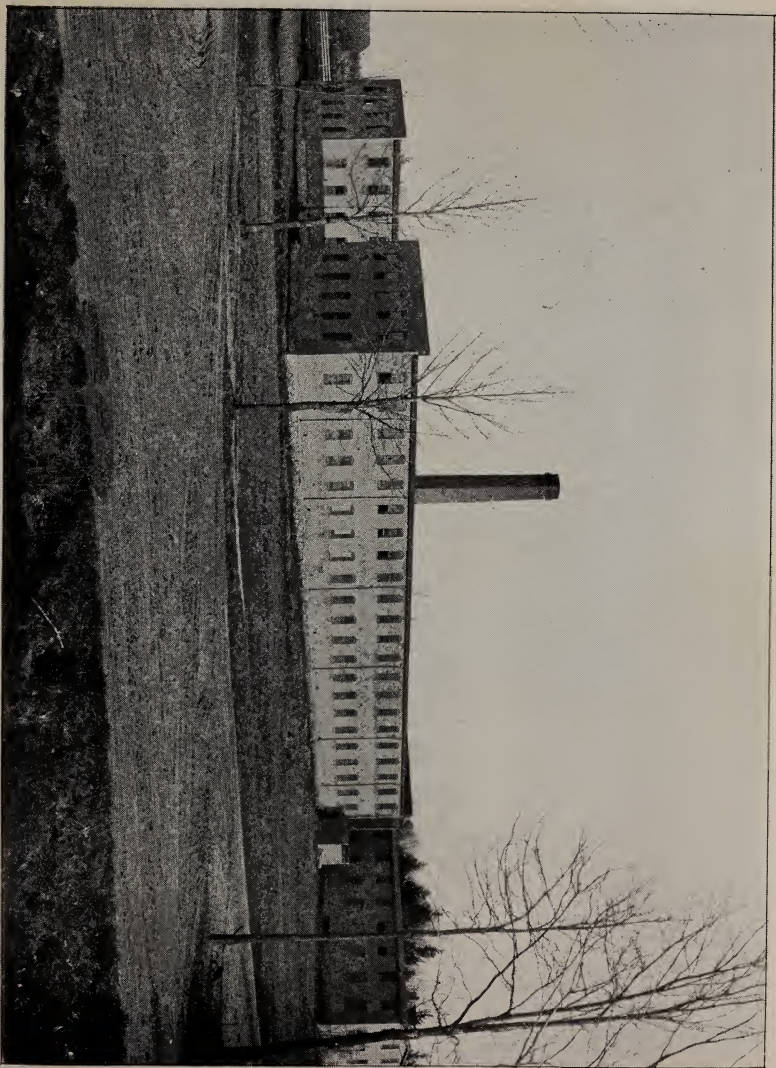
THE largest manufacturing industry is shoe-making, which is confined to making shoes for women and children. David Cunningham, of Philadelphia, came to Vineland in 1863 and established the first shoe-factory. He was followed by others, as J. M. Wiswell at Sixth and Landis, and Lucius Demmon in Landis's Mill in 1868. Business on a larger scale was carried on for many years by Thos. H. Proctor from 1872 on the North Boulevard; by Thos. H. Hawkins from 1870 at Sixth and Almond streets; and by J. H. Hunt from 1874 on Landis Avenue, who bought out Chas. A. Birkinshaw. Gradually all this business concentrated in the five concerns that exist to-day. Of these the largest is the factory of Charles Keighley & Sons. The head of this house, a native of Bradford, England, after three years of merchandising in Philadelphia, came to Vineland in 1873 and purchased a farm. Not pleased with it and being a practical shoe-maker, he found employment with T. H. Proctor. In 1875 he started in business for himself in two rented rooms at Sixth and Almond Streets, with "a few machines and a little leather." Thence he removed to Sixth Street and Landis Avenue, and then to the corner of the Boulevard and Montrose Street, where frequent enlargements of his buildings were made. Tiring of the additions required by his growing business, he began in 1884 the erection of a brick four storied factory on Sixth

and Montrose Streets, 35 feet wide by 128 in length; but the necessity for addition still pursued him, and he duplicated this building on the south, connecting them by an L, 60x20, adding in 1895 the old shops of T. H. Hawkins. This plant is equipped with the latest improvements of machinery, with automatic fire extinguishers, and with a private system of electric lights. Though chiefly engaged in making women's and children's shoes, this house has taken government contracts for the army. It has 51,000 feet of floor space, employs 450 hands and is running at the rate of 1500 pairs a day.

In 1892 Mr. Keighley admitted his sons, Wm. B. and C. Percy, as partners. William has also entered upon the manufacture of specialties in shoe-machinery under patents covering his own inventions. He gives them the trade-mark of "Pyrasphinx," and is now producing mechanisms for "buffing" for "perforating and pinking" and for "polishing and cleaning."

In 1885 Harry Chandler left the foremanship of Keighley's cutting room and began business for himself in a frame building, 22x40, on Montrose street, where his present factory stands, then using only hand work. Not long after he erected a brick shop, 30x60, which has been subsequently enlarged, until now the factory is 32x160, with the original building, now used as a packing room, placed as an L in the rear. These works are equipped with the latest improved machinery and are running at the rate of 800 pairs a day.

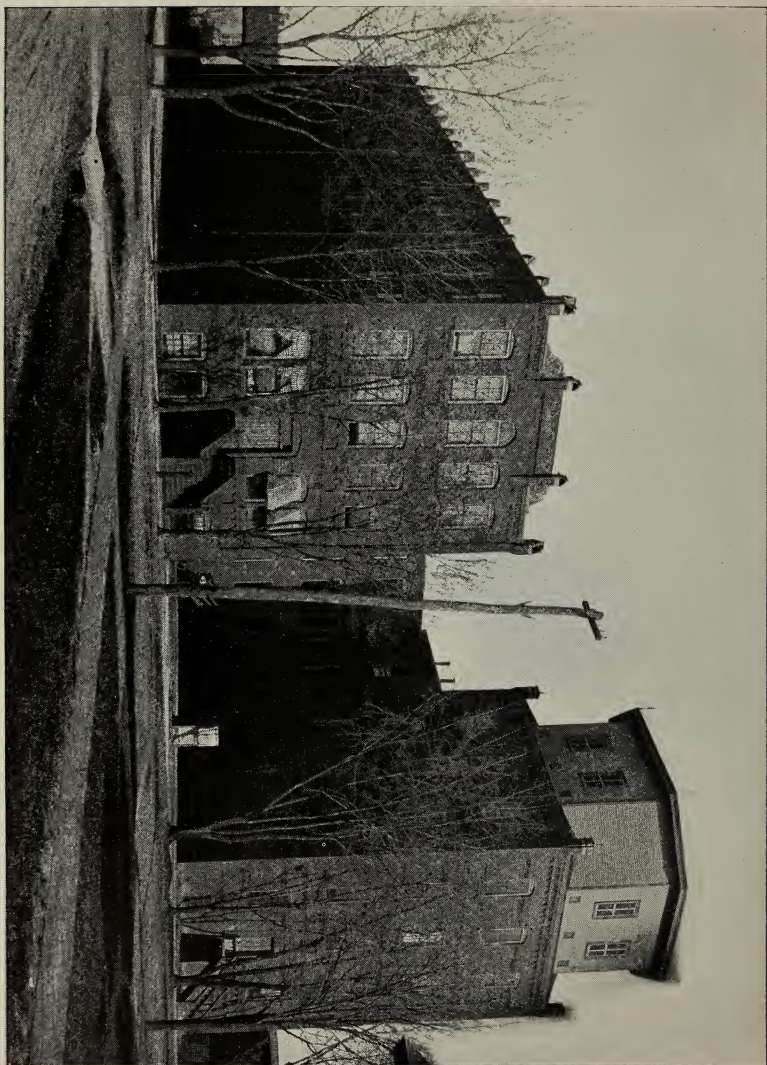
John Northrop, a Yorkshire man and a son-in-law of R. C. Souder, whose house he occupies, who had been book-keeper for his relative, Mr. Keighley, also started a shoe-factory in 1887 on the site of Mr. Keighley's first shop on Montrose Street. Here he erected a brick two-story building 30x50, equipped it with the best grade of mechanisms, and has a daily out put of 300 pairs.



THOMAS HIRST'S RUG FACTORY, BOULEVARD AND CHESTNUT AVENUE



C. KEIGHLEY & SONS, SHOE FACTORY, SIXTH AND MONTROSE STREETS



In 1891 John R. Potts, who had come from Stamford, Conn., to Vineland for health's sake, and had kept a grocery here for two or three years, bought out the business of Joseph Mason and built a fine brick factory, 30x100 just north of the Central R. R. and west of the Boulevard. This building has a high basement in which W. W. Whiting carries on the manufacture of insoles and heels. Above are two stories fitted with the latest mechanical appliances with a capacity for 1200 pairs a day. It is now running 600 pairs.

W. A. Daggett & Co. are also in the business in a small way at their factory on the Boulevard.

**DRY GOODS.** Miss Abby F. Leavitt, of Exeter, N. H., and Miss Victoria C. Sherburne (now Mrs. T. B. Welch), of Barrington, N. H., came together to Vineland, the 4th Sept. 1864, and opened the first distinctively dry goods store, under the name of "Ladies Store," in a frame store built by themselves at the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Landis Avenue; then they transferred their business to Mechanics' block, east of the Boulevard, until they completed in 1866 a new building on the south side of Landis Avenue, near Sixth Street, now occupied as a crockery store. In May 1869 the firm occupied its new three storied brick building, 40x70, the most commodious store in town, the third floor of which, was made into a hall and leased for ten years to the Free Masons. In 1894 Miss Leavitt sold out her interest to her partner and the next year opened a similar store in a building east of the Post Office, the second floor of which under the name of Temperance Hall, she had long dedicated to the cause of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

There are two other prosperous dry goods stores; one conducted by R. E. Williams, a native of Highland, Ulster County, N. Y., who opened his Vineland business

in 1883 near the Ladies' Store, and the other by Mrs. C. T. Wesley, who began in 1887 in a store a few doors east of Mr. Williams' place. She is a daughter of Ridgeway Thomas, who came from Elizabeth, N. J., to Vineland in 1868 as an invalid and survived the change only a year.

**PEARL BUTTONS.** This industry began in 1865 with David James, who had been a button-maker previously in Newark, N. J. His factory was on his farm at Brewster Road and Maple Avenue, where he is said to have employed about 25 persons. For a year his business was in the hands of Hanson and Bryan, who carried it on in the Landis stone mill; then Mr. James resumed it and continued it until his death.

About 1880 E. O. Miles & Co., started a factory on the Boulevard near Plum Street, where 40 hands were employed and \$700 worth of goods were produced weekly. This concern passed into the hands of Thomas Jones, who came from Birmingham, England, to Philadelphia in 1858 and engaged in business there. In 1878 he removed to a South Vineland farm, but in 1882 he built his present button-factory on Montrose Street, near Fourth, where he employs 20 hands and produces 1200 gross of pearl buttons a week, importing his shells from the trade sales in London.

E. R. White entered upon this line of business in 1890, renting rooms in the Gage Tool Co. works. He removed thence to Keighley's factory and later to the Daggett building, where he makes about 800 gross a week.

**BUILDERS' MATERIAL.** Paine and Mabbett opened the first sash and blind factory in Vineland, in 1865. and the Mabbetts retained an interest in it until D. A. Newton & Co., who started in 1876, obtained control of it and of the other mills of this character in Vineland. In September, 1870, Kimball & Prince bought out Mr. Newton,





RESIDENCE OF JAMES LOUGHRAN, SIXTH AND ELMER STREETS



KIMBALL AND PRINCE, LUMBER YARD





MILL OF KIMBALL & PRINCE, BOULEVARD AND ALMOND STREET



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. KEIGHLEY, SEVENTH AND ALMOND STREETS

and have since continued and enlarged the business. It has become the pioneer lumber-yard, factory, and agency for builders' supplies, and does the largest trade of any concern of this character in South Jersey, having branches in Millville and Avalon. There is scarcely a building of any magnitude or pretension in Vineland for which they have not furnished the builders' supplies.

Of the senior members of the firm, John Prince, of Maine, settled in Vineland in 1864 and established a lumber-yard on the Boulevard at Montrose Street. Myron J. Kimball, of Wallingford, Vt., came two years later and found employment with Earl & Buttrick in their lumber-yard on Landis Avenue, near Seventh street, and afterwards with D. A. Newton, until he formed a partnership with Mr. Prince. Each of these men have admitted a son into the firm, which manufactures doors, sash, blinds frames for all sorts of openings, mouldings and brackets, and deals in lumber, lime, cement and supplies for painters and glaziers.

In 1868 George W. Leach established a lumber-mill with Richard C. Souder on the west side of Maurice River, near Bradway station. About 1874 his brother, W. W. Leach, took Mr. Souder's place in the firm. In 1882 their mill was burned, but promptly rebuilt. Five years later the brothers removed their whole plant and lumber-yard to the corner of the Boulevard and Wood Street, where they carry on an extensive business in all sorts of supplies for builders, painters and glaziers.

Robert Pond, a dealer in coal and fertilizers, built a saw-mill in 1882, which was burned and restored in 1885. For some years he made crates and packing boxes for farm produce, but recently has confined his mill to getting out shingles.

A. B. Pixley, of Vermont, established in 1888 a

planing-mill and lumber-yard near the tracks of the N. J. Central R. R. at 6th Street, and deals in all kinds of builders' supplies. In 1885 he bought out the lumber business of C. D. Brackett.

**GRAPE JUICE.** In addition to considerable quantities of wine, chiefly made by Italians, of which shipments are constantly made to New York, the manufacture and sale, in hermetically sealed bottles, of unfermented grape juice has grown to be a large industry. It began in 1869 with Dr. T. B. Welch, who was followed by Dr. E. R. Tuller until his death in 1891. The Welch house became the firm of E. C. Welch & Co. in 1875, which in turn was incorporated in 1892 as The Welch Grape Juice Co. This Company opened a factory in 1896 at Watkins, N. Y., and it has had 60,000 gallons stored in its vaults at a time, which is about two-thirds of the entire production of Vineland. Other manufacturers are F. A. Breck, who opened a branch in 1897 at Oberlin, Ohio, Col. A. W. Pearson, Ellis & Sons, John Maytrott, W. Raische and H. Durgin. The grapes used are mostly Concords and Ives Seedlings.

**SANITARY PLUMBING AND HEATING.** This work is carried on in connection with the hardware, roofing and agricultural tool trades and is now for the most part in the hands of the two large concerns of Lewis W. Gould and Read & Avis, both on Landis Avenue east of the railway.

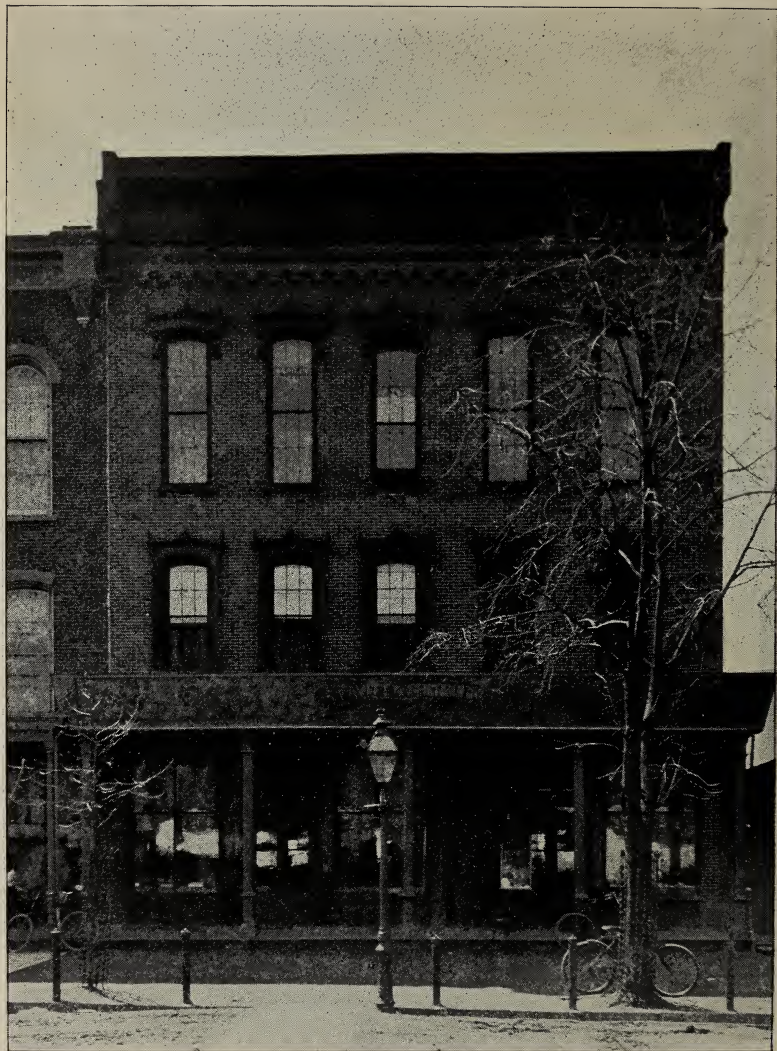
S. S. Gould, who had been engaged in the tin business at Hanover, N. H., settled in Vineland in 1867. A. W. Thorndike, of Vermont birth, came the next year, and these two men became partners in the tinning and hardware business under the style of Gould & Thorndike. In 1874 Lewis W. Gould bought out his father's interest with Mr. Thorndike, and two years after S. S. Gould opened a new house in the same trade, having his son





L. W. GOULD'S HARDWARE STORE, LANDIS AVENUE, EAST OF BOULEVARD.





LEAVITT & SHERBURNE, LANDIS AVENUE

Milo as partner. Four years later they sold out to Frank Cornell. In 1888 Mr. Thorndike withdrew, removing to San Diego, California, and the elder Gould returned to service with Lewis, who has since carried on the business in his own name. He deals in hardware and farmers' tools and has the superintendency of the Gas Works. His chief enterprises are in all sorts of roofing, in fitting out public and private places for gas service, in plumbing on superior sanitary lines, in putting up ventilating apparatus and all appliances for hot-air, hot-water and steam heating.

John Read, born in Kent County, England, settled in Vineland in 1865, and started at once in the plumbing and hardware business. In 1870 he died, but eight years later his son, John H. Read, entered on the same business in partnership with A. B. Avis, from Salem County, N. J., since which time the style of the firm has been Read & Avis. They also deal in tin and slate roofing, in hardware, stoves, furnaces, paints, oils and farm tools; also in steam and hot-water heating, gas-fitting and plumbing as well as erecting wind-mills.

**MACHINE WORKS.** The Blaisdell Machine Works at the N. E. corner of Sixth street and the N. J. Central R. R., are controlled by A. H. Blaisdell, from New Hampshire, who began this business in 1872 in Landis's stone mill. He moved to quarters of his own the next year at the corner of Sixth and Wood Streets, then in 1875 built the structure now occupied by the Gage Tool Co., but in 1892 erected the present shops. His work is noted for its superior excellence and lasting qualities, and there are few machine- or metal- and wood-working shops in South Jersey that are not indebted to him for all or a part of their fittings,

These Works manufacture and deal in Steam-engines, Boilers, Shafting-hangers, Pulleys, Gearing, Belting,

Valves, Cocks, Water- and Steam-gauges, Gauge-cocks, all kinds of Pipe and Fittings, Glass-tools for factories and lamp-rooms, Wood and Metal Patterns, Turning, Planing, Milling, Drilling, Gear- and Screw-cutting, Emery-grinding, Machine forging, Castings and all sorts of repairing and jobbing.

ADAM WEABER, a brass founder and smelter, established his business in Vineland in 1884 on Landis Ave., west of Fourth Street. He owns the patent for and manufactures the Eureka Sprayer, used for the destruction of insect and fungous pests of vegetation. It is borne on a man's back and with it a solution of insecticides or fungicides can be sprayed on grape or potato vines as fast as the bearer can walk through them.

GAGE TOOL WORKS. About 1883 J. P. Gage, a son of John Gage who came from northern Illinois to Vineland in 1868 and made large farm investments, patented and began the manufacture of the "Gage Self-Setting Plane," noted for its excellent cutting quality and the nice adjustments of its bits. The factory is on the west side of the Boulevard at the corner of Pear Street.

W. A. DAGGETT & Co., a firm consisting of father and son, manufacture another Vineland specialty, namely, the Daggett Baking-pan, for which it holds the patent. It consists of two sheet-iron pans that lock together at the ends, so that the contents of the pan are baked in their own juices. The business began in 1883 on a small scale on Park Avenue, whence it was removed to Wood Street. Now it is carried on in a brick three-storied building, with a high basement, 49x93 feet, completed in 1887, equipped with specialized machinery, and having the capacity to turn out about 3000 pans each month.

GLASS INDUSTRY. Some history of the founding of this manufacture is given under the Board of Trade in the Chapter on "Financial Institutions." These fac-





RESIDENCE OF H. CHANDLER, SEVENTH AND MONTROSE STREETS



SHOE FACTORY OF H. CHANDLER, MONTROSE STREET, NEAR SEVENTH





RESIDENCE OF J. R. POTTS, EAST AVENUE, NEAR PARK



GROVE HOUSE, LANDIS AVENUE, NEAR EAST

tories owe their location here to the negotiations of the Board of Trade, and both are on the northeast of the Borough, new streets having been laid out about them and many new dwellings erected near. The Vineland Glass Manufacturing Co. was started in 1892 by the Applegates who entered upon the production of what is known in the trade as green-ware. In 1897 these Works were leased by the Vineland Flint Glass Manufacturing Co., of which Victor Durand is the President and Victor, Jr., the Secretary. A new furnace was built and the Company is engaged in making glass tubing and rods, having clinical and thermometer tubes for specialties.

**RUGS AND CHENILLE.** Thomas Hirst, the original manufacturer of Smyrna rugs, was born in England. Previous to coming to Vineland, he manufactured rugs at Janvier, N. J., a place not having the advantages of a manufacturing city. Mr. Hirst came to Vineland to negotiate with the Board of Trade for five acres of land, southeast corner of the Boulevard and Chestnut Avenue, and a factory, 32x120, and frame dye house, 50x32. The above was not to exceed a certain cost and was paid for in the specified time. He moved his looms and machinery to Vineland in April, 1888. In this same year Mr. Hirst erected a two-story brick boiler-house and 50 foot chimney. In 1889 he built a two-story brick factory, size, 32x138. In 1890 he built another two-story brick factory, 41x187, and also a brick building 50x46, connecting these two factories.

In 1892 he built a brick dye-house, 50x70, and drying room, 18x46, and also a double brick chimney 99 ft. high. These mills, in full operation, require the services of 350 employees.

The Chenille Works of W. Nicol are located on 4th Street, west of J. R. Pott's factory, and were opened in 1894. He is from Clarkmannanshire, Scotland, and

came to Vineland in 1893. His building is of brick, 30x100, contains 12 looms, and employs 30 hands. The goods made are table covers and *portieres*, for which Mr. Nicol weaves his own chenille, and he is able to turn out \$24,000 worth of fabrics a year.

**BICYCLES.** There are a half-dozen vendors of bicycles in Vineland, besides two concerns that build on patterns of their own.

In 1892 Christian Gaul engaged in this business, first opening a shop for repairs and to furnish supplies for wheelmen. He soon after produced mechanisms of his own building and organized the Glide Cycle Co., for their manufacture, which carries on its manufacture in the Erickson building, and sells 125 wheels a year.

In 1894 C. W. Pearson entered upon this business in Vineland. His shop is on 6th Street near Landis Avenue where he builds "Pearson's Special," as well as deals in repairs, supplies and second hand machines. The annual production of his shop is about one hundred wheels.

**SMITHING.** The principal iron-workers of Vineland have generally added to blacksmithing a large business in Wagon and Carriage making and repairing, and in dealing with heavy farm-tools and machines. The pioneer in this line was Pardon Gifford, from Dartmouth, Mass., who, about 1890, retired to his fine farm at Main and Maple Avenues. He came to Vineland in 1862 and bought five acres at the corner of East and Park Avenues, which he at once improved. At the same time he opened a shop on Sixth Street above Landis Avenue, and for a time did business with a partner as Gifford & Hammond.

John Hoffman, of Boston, Mass., opened a similar shop opposite Gifford's in April 1886. He continued business there thirty years, bringing up to it his sons, Edward H. and Joseph D., the former of whom added to it considerable work in machinery and machine tools.



The business is now carried on by Joseph.

Frank Lore, of Salem County, N. J., after serving with Eli Pearson in a shop opposite the Baker House, went into the business there for himself in 1875. Five years later he built his present establishment on Landis Avenue, near Seventh Street, equipped for all sorts of blacksmithing, wagon building and repairing.

R. C. Parvin & Co., who established a business at Forest Grove in 1878, three years later manufactured iron wagons under a patent of his own in Vineland Borough, but four years later moved away.

Others still engaged in the business are the wagon-builder, S. S. Cranmer, at East Avenue and Eighth St., the wheelwright, Thos. Johnson, and the smith, John E. Dennery, both on Landis Avenue, east of Frank Lore's.

BRICK. A. K. Hobart, born in Syracuse, N. Y., settled in Vineland in 1868, on East Ave., north of Oak Road, where there are extensive beds of brick-clay. With his brother, whom he bought out in 1880, he opened a brick yard under the style of Hobart Bros. & Co. These long established brick-works are still in operation, turning out several varieties, and a large number of the brick edifices of Vineland have been supplied from these yards. At Clayville, just below South Vineland, is an excellent material chiefly manufactured into drain tiles and the perforated brick so extensively used in the partition walls of steel-frame buildings in modern days.



## NEWSPAPERS.

JOURNALISM seems to have been a favored pursuit of Vinelanders. The following is a list of those that have arisen there:

*Vineland Rural*; monthly; published by C. K. Landis; founded in 1862; ceased in June, 1879.

*Vineland Weekly*; founded, 6th Sept., 1865; M. C. and F. P. Crocker proprietors and editors; long a commanding journal; consolidated with the *Independent* in 1880.

*Vineland Independent*; a weekly; founded in 1867; edited by E. H. Hale and Wm. Taylor; passed to parties who sold to Uri Curruth, after whose death it was in charge of C. B. Bagster, then E. A. Teall, from whom it went through E. G. Blaisdell to Wilbur & Dodge. Dodge retired in 1876. and in 1880 H. W. Wilbur consolidated it with the *Weekly* and the *Advertiser*. Afterwards he sold it to W. V. L. Siegman, who died in 1893, when it was bought by J. J. Streeter and turned into a Populist organ.

*Vineland Advertiser*, founded by A. G. and O. D. Warner in 1868. In June of the same year its name was changed to the *Vineland Democrat*, Refusing to support Horatio Seymour for the presidency it went over to Gen. Grant, lost its party standing and was obliged soon to relinquish the field.

A second journal of the same name was founded in 1874 by Thomson and Ellis. For a few months in the next year it issued a daily edition. In 1879 it became

the property of W. V. L. Siegman, and in 1878 of W. E. Cansdell, who united with it a Clayton paper, but in 1880 sold it to Wilbur of the *Independent*.

*The Evening Journal*, founded in June, 1875, by Walter E. Cansdell, was the first daily published in Vineland. He sold it the next year to Ladd & Spencer, but Spencer retired in 1879 and B. F. Ladd remained its proprietor and editor. It is now in the same hands and has become the "oldest daily in South Jersey." It is Democratic in politics. Its owner has connected with it a job-printing office, and is a partner with T. B. Steele in a real estate and insurance agency.

*The Daily Times* was started 17th Nov., 1877, by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duffey. In 1880 they began a weekly edition, but in 1882 they sold out to Hamilton & French.

*The Morning News*, founded by Hamilton & French, began 29th Oct., 1881. The next year Mr. T. French purchased *The Daily Times* and the consolidated papers took the name of *The News-Times*. It was a daily and ceased in 1886.

*The Telephone*, a Prohibition daily; founded by H. W. Wilbur in 1887; ceased the following year.

*Mason Monthly*, founded in 1885 by Joseph Mason; devoted to real estate and local history; sold in 1890 to L. S. Mulford, who employed W. W. Crotzer as editor; in 1891 the name was changed to *Monthly Recorder*, and in 1893 it became a weekly; rapidly passed through several hands. In 1896 G. W. Croscup bought it and consolidated it with the *Welcome Guest*, the next year uniting them with the *Every Saturday*.

*The Outlook*, a weekly Prohibition paper, founded by H. W. Wilbur. In 1896 he became editor of *The Voice*, published in New York, but *The Outlook* he has continued as a monthly since 1st Jan., 1897.

*The Welcome Guest*, a weekly founded by R. A. Williams in 1892. It was subsequently united with *The Recorder* under the style *The Recorder and Welcome Guest*.

*Every Saturday* was founded by Arthur Russell in 1891, who sold it to G. W. Croscup, its present proprietor and editor, in 1897.

*The News*, a weekly published on Saturdays, founded by the Miller Bros. in 1889, who still control it as a Democratic paper.

*The Educator*, a weekly; founded in Dec. 1896, by L. F. Fuller, in the interest of social reforms.

## SOCIETIES.

THE VINELAND HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was organized 6th Jan., 1864. In 1893, through the generosity of J. S. Shepard, the present lot was purchased on Seventh Street below Elmer, on which D. F. Morrill placed at his charges a building he had put up for a studio. A brick extension was afterwards added. This Society was incorporated in 1868; in 1876 it united with the Library Association, which had been formed in 1867, to maintain a reading room and circulating library. Ultimately the Historical Society came into sole possession of the books, and in 1897 it had 3300 bound volumes and over 2000 pamphlets, with a large collection of pictures and relics of Vineland's archaic age. President, D. F. Morrill; Secretary, F. D. Andrews.

LADIES FLORA SOCIETY was formed 28th Dec., 1864 with Mrs. P. Wilson as President. It occupies its own pretty hall on Elmer Street, in the rear of the Unitarian Church, and has had a continuous activity. It meets every Saturday to encourage floriculture and to give or exchange seeds and plants. Its President is Mrs. Cone.

HUMANE SOCIETIES. In 1875 a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized by T. W. Braidwood, and for many years it extended its care to neglected children. Its present President is the Rev. Dr. R. B. Moore. In 1893 the Children's Aid Society was formed with Mrs. A. C. Bristol as President and it be-



came at once incorporated. It is empowered to take the custody of children exposed to cruelty or neglect, and it acts in cooperation with the Children's Home Society. In 1897 its President was Mrs. C. L. Sykes and its Secretary Miss Minnie Capen. In 1895 a Local Advisory Board of the New Jersey Division of the National Children's Home Society was formed in Vineland under the Presidency of Rev. C. A. Brewster. Its object is to find children needing homes, and homes for needy children. Children placed out are kept under the control and inspection of the State Society.

**BICYCLING.** In 1890 the "Vineland Wheelmen" became the name of an Association belonging to the New Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, an organization of amateurs. With this local Society the annual "Meet" of the State Division of the League was held 27th June, 1892 in Vineland. This Society is now merged in a Path Association which has entered on the construction of paths to principal towns and resorts through sections lacking in good roads.

**FREE MASONS.** The order of Free and Accepted Masons was introduced into Vineland in 1865. It now meets in a hall over Weston's store, on Landis Ave., east of Sixth St. Eugene Kimball was Master of Lodge in 1897. It is called Vineland Lodge, No. 69. There is also of this order the Eureka Chapter, No. 18, of the Royal Arch Masons, that meets in the same place.

**ODD FELLOWS.** The Hobah Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was formed about 1866. Allied to it are the Vineland Encampment, No. 54, and the Canton Vineland, No. 9. They all meet in Hall, at the corner of Landis Avenue and Sixth Street.

**GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC** is represented by Lyon Post No. 10, with which is affiliated the Lieut. B. H. Porter Camp, No. 13, of the Sons of Veterans, and

these organizations of women: The Woman's Relief Corps and the U. S. Grant Circle, No. 19, of the Ladies of the G. A. R. These all meet stately in G. A. R. Hall.

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.** The Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in 1866, and meets every week in Hoffman's Hall. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union formed an Association in 1880, Miss Abby F. Leavitt being the first President. She was succeeded by Mrs. Martha Keighley, the present incumbent.

**BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES** are numerous, but the following are the more important: Muskee Tribe, No. 125, Improved Order of Red Men, with which is associated the women's branch called Nuska Council, No. 28, Degree of Pocahontas; Acme Council, No. 3, of the Order of Chosen Friends; Vineland Castle, No. 46, of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; Relief Council, No. 534, of the Royal Arcanum; Perseverance Council, No. 30, of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, with which is associated the Lucy Webb Hayes Council, No. 12, of the Daughters of Liberty; Kedron Commandery of Knights of Malta; Knights of Honor; a male and female branch of the Iron Hall of Baltimore; the Vineland Circle No. 15, and the Columbia Home, No. 4, both of the Brotherhood of the Union; and a Conclave of the Hep-tasophs.

**THE CITY SILVER BAND**, a reorganization in 1896 of the Keighley Cornet Band of 1879, equipped with new uniforms and silver instruments; consists of twenty members of whom W. B. Keighley is band-master and L. W. Gould the business manager.

**BASE BALL.** The Vineland Club, reorganized in 1896, leases the block northwest of Second and Wood Streets, and plays matched games on Saturday and holiday afternoons. It belongs to the South Jersey League, which includes Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland and Clayton.

## Illustrations for Business Men.

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*O. H. Adams, M. D.,*

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. EYES A SPECIALTY.

*Sixth Street above Landis Avenue.*

*A. P. Arnold,*

GROWER OF SPRING CHICKENS, FRUIT, SWEET POTATOES.

*Malaga Road near Oak.*

*P. P. Baker, Pres. Wildwood Improvement Co.,*

TREAS. CEDAR VALLEY GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO.

*435 Draxel Building, Philadelphia, Pa*

*Baker House, S. R. Fowler Proprietor,*

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS.

*Landis Avenue.*

*A. H. Blaisdell's Machine Works,*

*Sixth Street and N. J. Central R. R.*

*Harry Chandler,*

MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHOES.

*630 Montrose Street*

*Edson & Unsworth, (Palace Stables)*

DEALERS IN HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ETC.

*731 Landis Ave.*

*Theo. Foote, M. D.,*

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

*Office and Residence, 636 Wood Street.*

*Lewis W. Gould,*

HARDWARE, PLUMBING, ROOFING, PAINTS.

*537 Landis Avenue.*

*Grove House,*

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS.

*Landis Avenue near East.*

*Thos. Hirst,*

MANUFACTURER OF SMYRNA RUGS.

*East Boulevard and Chestnut Avenue.*

*Chas. Keighley & Sons,*

MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHOES.

*Sixth and Montrose Streets,*

*Kimball & Prince,*

PIONEER DEALER IN BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

*East Boulevard and Almond Street.*

*B. F. Ladd, of Ladd & Steele,*

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF "THE EVENING JOURNAL".

*Real Estate and Insurance Agents.*

*645 Landis Avenue.*

*C. K. Landis, Founder,*

Real Estate, Vineland, Landis Township, Sea Isle and Whale Beach, For Sale.

*500 Landis Avenue.*

*Leach & Bro.,*

DEALERS IN BUILDING SUPPLIES.

*East Boulevard and Wood Street.*

*Leavitt & Sherburne, (Ladies Store)*

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY.

*529 and 531 Landis Avenue.*

*James Loughran & Son,*

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, PRODUCE SHIPPERS.

*642 Landis Avenue.*

*National Bank, Vineland,*

*532 Landis Avenue.*

*John Northrop, Residence 221 S. Eighth St.,*

MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHOES.

*East Boulevard and Montrose Street.*

*E. A. Pierce,*

GROCERIES AND TRUCK, TEA A SPECIALTY.

*528 Landis Avenue.*

*John R. Potts,*

MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHOES,

*West Boulevard and Pear Street.*

*Read and Avis,*

HARDWARE, PLUMBING, ROOFING, WINDMILLS.

*637 Landis Avenue.*

*The Tradesmens Bank,*

*628 Landis Avenue.*

*Frank A. Walls, D. D. S.,*

*Office Over Bengal Tea Store, Residence Myrtle Ave.*



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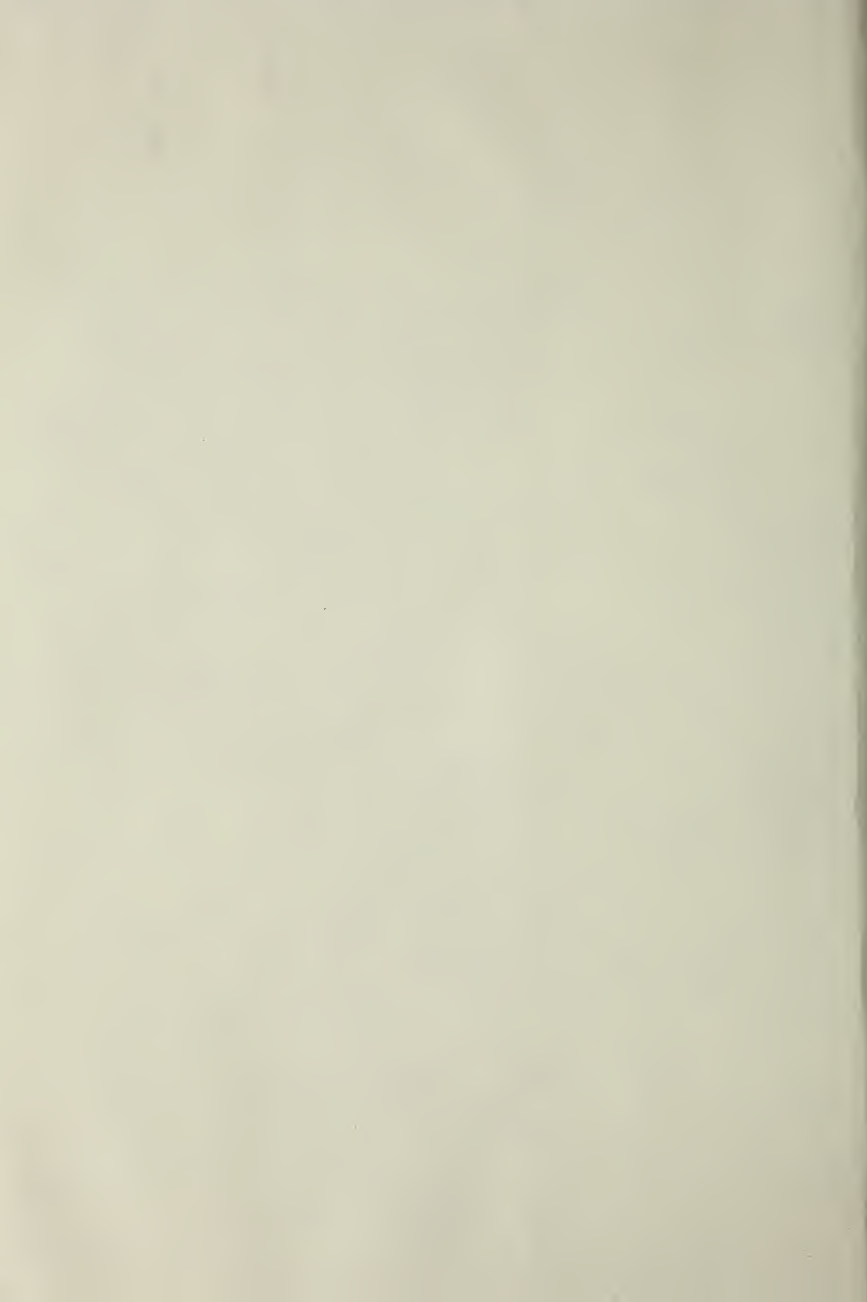
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